THE COMPLEAT Tradesman:

OR, THE EXACT DEALERS Daily Companion.

Instructing him throughly in all things absolutely *Necessary* to be known by all those who would *thrive* in the World, and in the whole

Art and Mystery

Of TRADE and TRAFFICK, and will be of constant USE

For all
- MERCHANTS,
- WHOLE-SALE-MEN,
- SHOP-KEEPERS,
- RETAILERS,
- YOUNG TRADESMEN,
- COUNTREY-CHAPMEN,
- INDUSTRIOUS YEOMEN,
- TRADERS in Petty Villages,
- And all FARMERS,

AND

Others that goe to Countrey FAIRS and MARKETS; and for all men whatsoever, that be of any TRADE, or have any considerable Dealings in the WORLD.

Composed by *N. H.* Merchant in the City of *London.*

LONDON, Printed for *John Dunton* at the *Black Raven*, over against the *Stocks-Market*. 1684. Price 1 *s.*

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

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TO THE

MERCHANTS,

Wholesale-men, Shop-keepers, and Handycrafts-men of the

CITY of

LONDON,

AND

Elsewhere throughout the Kingdom

OF

ENGLAND.

Gentlemen, and much respected Friends, &c.

I *Have endeavoured in this Manual to avoid Prolixity, and to omit no Remarkables, as far as my designed Brevity would admit; intend-*

ing rather a Compendium *of the whole Art and Mystery of Trade and Traffick, than a Voluminous Treatise, which would have been too large for a Pocket Companion.*

What lay scattered in divers Volumes, are reduced (in a method wholly new) under their proper Heads, briefly, yet (I hope) not obscurely. I have intermixt many new things, which fell within my own observation (or my Friends) respecting Trade and Commerce, some of which were never to my knowledge (I am sure never in this Method) Published. It is said, That

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile Dulci:

If that be not done here, yet it is an Essay of that kind, being a mixture, wherein with great variety *things highly and dayly useful for all manner of Traders, are interwoven with delightful observations. And if there be any mistakes or imperfections, which*

all

all men are liable to, upon any Information, *(which shall be thankfully resented) it may be capable of Rectifying hereafter.*

Gentlemen,

In Erecting such a troublesome and various Edifice, the Spectator, at first view, will hardly conceive how much Pains was bestowed in Digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the Architecture, *in removing the Rubbish,* &c. *Other* Builders *consult only their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours : But in this* Work, *the Living, and the choicest among them, were to be advised with ; whereof some were far distant, others seldom at leisure ; some unwilling to Communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.*

However, If the Reader, *reaping in Few Minutes, the Fruits of many*

Hours

Hours Labour, shall receive any Content, I shall not only be satisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

N. H.

An ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ THere is just now publisht a new Book, Entituled, *Dunton's Remains*: Or, the Dying Pastour's Last Legacy to his Friends and Parishioners. Comprehending these following Treatises, *viz.* I. An Affectionate Discourse upon the Parable of *Dives* and *Lazarus*. II. The Penitent Prodigal on his Knees, with the Reason and Manner of his Returning home to his Fathers House. III. His Farewell Sermon. IV. Closet Employment. V. A Looking-Glass for our *English* Ladies: Or, daily Directions for their Dress and Apparel. VI. A Friendly Dialogue between a Moderate Conformist and one of his Parishioners, concerning several Points of great Moment. VII. Remarks upon the Bloody Persecution of the Duke *de Guise*. VIII. The Arraignment, Tryal, and Execution of our Saviour Christ; with his last words upon the Cross. By *John Dunton*, late Rector of *Aston Clinton* near *Aylsbury* in the County of *Bucks*. And Author of the *House of Weeping*. To this Work is Prefixt the Author's Holy Life and Triumphant Death. And at the latter end of it is annext his Funeral Sermon. Illustrated with six Copper Plates.

London, Printed for *John Dunton* at the *Black Raven*, in the *Poultrey*, over against the *Stocks-Market*. 1684.

THE

THE Compleat Tradeſman: OR THE EXACT DEALERS Daily Companion.

CHAP. I.

Of Induſtry, and Trade in General.

THE happineſs and welfare of all People ariſes, by having or acquiring, through ſome Induſtry or other, ſuch conveniency of livelyhood, as may not only keep them from Want and Poverty, but render them pleaſant and ſociable to one another; this holds both in private Perſons and Families, and alſo in bodies politick: that they may be able to grow and flouriſh, at leaſt bear up againſt the Malignity of Enemies and adverſe Fortune.

Now Money being the common receipt, and standard of all the World, as to commerce and community one with another, that Nation that hath most Money, or Goods Money-worth, must needs be most substantial and wealthy.

And Money is gotten either naturally, by digging it out of the Mines, or else by Trade and Manufactury, supplying those which have Money with such things as they want; and so fetching of it to us by Merchandise. The first way we want, the having of it in the Mine, and therefore must have recourse to the second, of Trade, Manufacture, and things Money-worth.

Wherefore we ought to furnish our selves, within our selves, of as many needs of life as may be, by Manufactures, and all Husbandries whatsoever, that our Countrey will make or bear, and want as few as we can, so shall less money serve our turn, and yet we have store of Money by making and producing those things that draw in Money continually.

But Money is chiefly gain'd by Trade and making store of Manufactures, which other Nations want; and improving of our Ground with variety of Husbandry Commodities, and to furnish them with such of our productions; for we ought to supply our selves within our selves, that we need few Forreign things, and make as many Commodities at home as possible that Forreigners want, and so export it to them.

For *England* is properly a Nation of Trade, and extreamly well scituated for Commerce, and the Inhabitants ingenious, and fit for it, if encouraged also furnisht within it self with store of Materials which are the grounds of Trade.

But being an Island, and independent from our Neighbours, the less War, and more Peace we have, the

he better; for Conqueſt of unprofitable Countries elp us not, but hinder us; are chargeable, and vaſte our People: Our buſineſs is to keep at unity with our ſelves, and enjoy a free Trade; keeping nly ſome Forts and Iſlands in profitable places, whereby we become Maſters of Trade.

Alſo ſuch Laws might be made and contrived for he encouragement of Trade and Manufactures, that without coſt or charge Induſtry would increaſe, many particlar Arts riſe of themſelves, and Riches be roduced of courſe. The chief things that promote Trade, and make it flouriſh, are, that it be free, Naturalization, Populacy, Comprehenſion, freedom from Arreſts, certainty of Property and freedom from Arbitrary power, ſmall Cuſtoms; all conveniency and advantages for Trading People; Loans of Intereſt, publick places of Charity for all wanting and diſtreſſed people, and alſo Imployments ready for all perſons that want it: The more ſtrict alſo Laws are againſt grand Vices, the more ſeriouſneſs, Learning, and Trade will flouriſh.

It would be for the advantage of Trade, that whatever Apprentice had ſerved his time in one Corporation, ſhould be free of any.

CHAP. II.

Of the Trade of LONDON.

TO go about to demonſtrate the great neceſſity and benefit of Trade in General, in a Common-wealth or City, were but (*in re non dubia, uti oratione non neceſſaria,*) in a matter which is undoubt-

ed to uſe a needleſs Harangue; it being certain, that Wealth and Riches (which are acquired by Traffick and Induſtry) are *Subſidia Belli, & Ornamenta Pacis*, the Supports of War, and Ornaments of Peace; by which the wants of one place are ſupplyed by the plenty of another, and the indigence of the Poor relieved by employments from the Rich; there being ſuch a general dependance of one Calling upon another, from the higheſt to the loweſt, that they cannot well ſubſiſt without the mutual aid of each other; in which is manifeſt the infinite Wiſdom of the Sovereign Diſpoſer of all things, who has order'd Humane Affairs to ſo due and regular a ſubordination to each other, and ſo neceſſary a Concatenation among themſelves, that by a perfect Symmetry, or Symphony of Parts, they conclude in a perfect Harmony, of general good to Mankind; which Superlative Bleſſing ſhould be improved to mutual Advantage, and the Glory of the Supream Author of it.

CHAP. III.

The Particular Advantages of London, *with Reſpect to* Trade.

SOme of the Advantages of this great City, is by the goodly River of *Thames*, which, opening *Eaſtward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick, than any other River in *England*; and it may be ſaid without vanity, that no River in the World can ſhew a braver ſight of Ships

Ships than are commonly to be ſeen (like a floating Forreſt) from *Black-Wall* to *London-Bridge* ; which in continual Voyages import all ſorts of Goods, either for need or ornament, and export our *Superfluities*, to the extraordinary Advantage of all ſorts of People, high or low.

Another Advantage that *London* hath, is, its being ſcituate ſo far within the Land, that it is plentifully ſupplyed with all neceſſary proviſion from the Countrey, at eaſie and indifferent Rates, and the Manufactures of the reſpective Counties, which the City diſperſes to Markets beyond Seas; in recompence, the Countrey is ſupplyed by the City, with all ſorts of neceſſary Merchandizes, wanting there, *&c.* Inſomuch that *London* is a large Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horſes, Ammunition, of all ſorts of Commodities neceſſary or expedient for the uſe or pleaſure of Mankind. It is the mighty *Rendezvouz* of *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Courtiers*, *Divines*, *Lawyers*, *Phyſitians*, *Merchants*, *Seamen*, and all kind of excellent *Artificers*, of the moſt refined Wits, and moſt excellent Beauties: for it is obſerved, that in moſt Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excells the reſt in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Induſtry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their *Pole-Star*, and they are never at reſt till they point directly thither; which vaſt confluence (beſides being the Kings Chief and Imperial Seat, where *Parliaments*, and the principal *Courts* of Juſtice are held, where the *Inns* or *Colledges* of the Municipial Laws are Seated, with the great Houſes of the *Nobility* and *Miniſters* of State) muſt needs bring a vaſt Advantage and Increaſe to Trade, beſides the moſt Exquiſite Ornament and Gallantry that any place in the World can ſhew.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Merchants *of* London.

MErchandizing may be said to be an *Art or Science, invented by Ingenious Mankind, for the publick Good and Profit of all*, supplying (as was said) the Native wants of one place, by the abundance of others, that do not consume their own Growths, Products, or Manufactures. Such as Negotiate and Traffick this way, are called *Merchants*. The things Sold or Exchanged, are Two. *First*, *Wares* or *Goods*; and *Secondly*, *Monies* or *Coyn*, which are usually Contracted or Bargained for, three wayes.

First, When *Goods are Exchanged for Goods*, that is, so much of one sort, for like value of another; and this is called *Bartering*, usual here in old times, and in many places of *America*, *Asia*, and *Affrica* in these dayes: but in process of time, Men finding it too difficult and troublesome to carry about them all things thus Bargained and truckt for, from place to place, invented a common *Standard* or Measure that should countervail, and be in value as all other things, and be accounted in Payments Satisfaction and Equivalency to all others: and this is called *Money*, of *Gold*, *Silver*, or other *Mettals*. This use of Money is as old as *Abraham*, but it was not then Coyned, but only in pieces unstampt; and since by Authority of Princes, it was divided into great and small pieces, and into several and distinct Parts and Denominations, and Stampt or Coyned with

with ſeveral Characters denoting the true Weigh and Value of the ſame. This was done firſt by *Servius* in *Rome*, of *Braſs*, whereon was imprinted the Image of Sheep and Oxen, betokening the Wealth and Riches of thoſe dayes: Ten of thoſe Pieces made a *Denier*, or Peny, and were called by *Latines*, *Denarii*. This was the Original of *Money*, which afterward came to be Coyned of *Silver* and *Gold*.

Secondly, The ſecond way is of *Goods for Money*, and this is termed Bargaining, or *Buying* and *Selling*; This facilitates Merchandizing; and to prevent the inconvenience and danger of the Carriage of Money about a Man, another *Medium* was found, and that was,

Thirdly, *Exchanging*, which is the giving of ſo much Money in one place to one, who ſhould cauſe it to be again repay'd in another place, by another for him. In all *Exchanges* there is concluded two Payments, two places, and four diſtinct perſons; *viz.* he that payeth in one place, and receiveth in another; and he that receiveth in the one place, and payeth in the other; and ſo no man can remit, except there be another to draw; nor can any receive, except there be another authorized to pay.

The firſt of theſe wayes was taught to Mankind by neceſſity, the ſecond was found out to *facilitate* the firſt, and the third to *facilitate* the ſecond. Thus was the Original of *Exchanges*, to accommodate Commerce, which was firſt practiſed without benefit or loſs, or any other conſideration, they uſing to pay the value of the very Sum received: but in time it came to be conſidered, that the Party paying, loſes time, and runs a hazard, and therefore it was held reaſonable that he ſhould have ſome benefit. Hence *Exchanges* are converted to an *Art* or

Mystery, Moneys being remitted for benefit, without so much respect to the end of its Original Institution.

In the first sort, the Merchant ought to know the Commodities delivered and received, the present value of both the Quality, *viz.* whether lasting or perishable; the Property, *viz.* whether of Natural growth, or Artificial; and lastly, the Quantity, *viz.* whether plentiful, or scarce, and in few Lands.

In the second sort the same things are necessary, and also a knowledge how the things are bought and sold, whether by Weight, as ponderous Goods; by concave or long Measures, as Commodities of length; or such as are Solid or Liquid. A knowledge of Weights and Measures, of the fineness, goodness, and currant value of Money, *&c.* A Merchant is to know what to bargain for, how to bargain, when to bargain, and with whom; which comprehends the knowledge of the Commodity, Weights and Measures, proper Seasons, and credit of the Party bargained with.

In the third sort there is necessary, a knowledge of the fineness, goodness, and currant value of the Princes Coyn, where the Remitter and Party receiving abide, —— a knowledge of the currant rate of Exchanging, of *the Par*, or value for value, both according to the Standard of the Countrey, and according to the Valuation of the currant Coin there passable. Then of the Usance of the place, — and a knowledge of the Drawer and Receiver. —— As also the Due manner and form of making of all Legal *Intimations*, *Protests*, and other such needful Instruments, Circumstances and Observations, as are requisite upon default of payment, according to the strict and solemn Rules required in a Bill of Exchange.

change. Theſe General Heads are not to inſtruct *Merchants*, but to give a kind of a view of this noble Calling to others that are ſtrangers to it.

More particularly in this Famous City, is a great number of *Merchants*, who for Wealth, for ſtately Houſes within the City in Winter, and without in Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable living; for great Eſtates in Money and Land, excell ſome Princes in ſome of our Neighbour Nations, a great many of whom have frequently born the Dignity of the Chief Magiſtracy in the City, and have been bountiful and very liberal Benefactors to the publick, and other pious uſes.

The Merchants of *London* have been by divers Princes of this Kingdom incorporated into Societies and Companies, to encourage their Endeavours; and in reward of the Diſcoveries of the Trade of thoſe Countries, whereof they take their Name, they have Power and Immunities granted them, do make Acts and Orders for the benefit of Commerce in General, and of their Companies in particular.

The Antienteſt of theſe, called the *Company of Merchant Adventurers*, have had their Original and Continuance ſince *Edward* the Firſt, grounded at firſt upon the Exportation of *Wooll* only, as the prime and Staple Commodity of *England*; but now upon *Cloathing*, into which the *Wooll* is converted: That King removed the Staple out of *Flanders*, and allured over ſome *Flemmings*, which taught the *Engliſh* to make Cloath, ſo that they are now the beſt *Clothiers* or *Cloath-workers* in the World. —— And to encourage them, he Enacted in the twenty ſe-

venth of his Reign, by Statute, that it should be *Felony to Transport Woolls unwrought*. This Staple was afterwards removed to *Callais*, to inrich it; afterwards to *Antwerp*, *Middleborough*, *Stoad*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, and *Hamborough*. ——— It now includes all Drapery, and is govern'd beyond Sea by a *Deputy* and certain *Assistants*, and in *England* by a *Governour*, *Deputy*, and certain *Assistants*. *Stow* says, that the Company of *Merchants* called the *Staple*, were Incorporated by *Edward* III. But the *Merchant Adventurers* by *Edward* IV.

The Company of *Merchants* of *Levant*, termed *Turkey Merchants*, were Incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, and had their Charter confirmed and enlarged by King *James*. They first made discoveries into the Traffick of the Seigniory of *Venice*, and the Dominions of the great *Turck*, having then the priviledges of the *East-Indian* Traffick, ——— the Navigation to us then unknown by Sea, but the *Portugals* knew it.

Now there is a Great and Eminent Company, that manage the *East-India* Trade, and by themselves Incorporated in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, *Anno* 1600. Imploying a Joynt Stock, they have a great *Capital*, or House, called the *East-India-House*; by the said Trade and Stock they have built many War-like Ships, and brought all those *Indian* Commodities to our homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations; both which Companies (*viz.* the *Levant* and *East-India*) now supply our Land; and by their second Transportation, many other Countries, with those rich Merchandizes which *Venetia*, *Turkey*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *China* and *India* yield; these

theſe have their reſpective Governours, to which are joyned certain Commiſſioners and Aſſiſtants.

The Company of *Merchants of Ruſſia* were Incorporated by King *Edward* VI. and their Charter Confirmed and Enlarged by Queen *Elizabeth*: as alſo the Company of *Merchants of Ebbing*, the *Eaſtland* Company, —— the *Green-Land* Company —— the *Spaniſh* Company, —— the *French* Company of New *Adventurers*, —— the Company of *French* Merchants. ——— There is alſo the Merchants of *Virginia*, *Bermudas*, or *Summer Iſlands*, the *Affrican* or *Guiney* Company, *&c.*

Theſe Companies, beſides others not at all Incorporated, being incouraged by ſundry priviledges, govern themſelves by ſettled Acts and Orders, under certain choſen Governours, Deputies and a Selected number of Aſſiſtants, which have been found to be ſo profitable to theſe Kingdoms, by exporting the native Commodities thereof, by ſetting the Poor on work, by building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of ſundry neceſſaries both for uſe and ornament, that the benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expreſſed: But for a taſte, I ſhall tranſcribe one Inſtance from Mr. *Lewis Roberts*, in his *Map of Commerce*, written near fifty years ago, about the *Levant* Company in particular. It was found, (ſayes he, *p.* 295.) that in our laſt Voyage to *Cales*, and to the *Iſle of Rhee*, they were the owners of twenty great Sail of Ships, that ſerved in both thoſe Voyages; and it is probable that they are owners of thirty Sail more, which one with the other may contain 12 or 13000 Tuns of burthen, 1200 Guns at leaſt, and about 4 or 5000 Saylors yearly, beſides *Porters*, *Weighers*, *Bargemen*, *Lightermen*, *Carmen*, which cannot be leſs than 2 or 3000 more,

more, and they pay above 50000 *l.* yearly Customs to the *King*, partly by exportation of Cloath, Tin, and other Goods, and partly by Importation of *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Galls*, *Grograms*, *Spices*, *Druggs*, *Currants*, and other *Levantine* Commodities; which shews the great benefit of a well-govern'd *Trade*. And we may well estimate, if it were so then, that 'tis much greater now; and that the benefit of these and the other Estinent Societies, to this City and Kingdom, is mighty considerable.

CHAP. V.

Of the Trade *of* London *into the* Countrey.

OF this we need say but little, it being so universally known to the whole Land; the *Londoners* using to supply all the Trading places of the Kingdom; especially on great *Fairs*, to which they resort in great numbers, and afford their Goods at the best hand; to their own and their Countreys great benefit; and in requital, the adjacent Counties supply the City with all manner of Necessaries for *Food*, *Hay*, *Fuel*, &c. insomuch that Strangers have admired at the prodigious plenty of all sorts that are to be seen in the great and well-furnished Markets of *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-street*, *New-Gate*, *Clare*, *South-hampton*, St. *Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford* and *Brooks*, with several others; so that here is a perpetual *Mart*, where any sort of Goods may be purchased at a Convenient and reasonable Rate.

Rate. Nor is there any Place in the Kingdom where Poor People (or ſuch as would be very Frugal) may live *Cheaper*; or the Splendid Liver, *Gallanter*, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of Trades men Breaking, and paying ſo little in the pound of their true Debts.

THere are four things that occaſion mens breaking.

1. Some ſudden Contingencies as the Merchant may meet with. Great and ſudden loſſes at Sea: Or the Shop-keeper may be utterly undone by ſudden Fire, or the like. In theſe caſes there ought to be Mercy ſhewed to ſuch Poor men; and it is much to be lamented, there is not a way thought on to raiſe Moneys to ſet them up again.

2. The want of Succeſs. Many a man doth take a great deal of Care and Pains in his Trade, and yet all will not do, ſtill he goes backward in the World; yet this is not common and uſual, for God hath promiſed to bleſs the Hands of the diligent; yet ſometimes it may ſo fall out. However, this man ought to be honeſt, and to make a Diſcovery of his Condition in time, leſt that he ſhould ſpend upon other Mens money; and he that is a careful, honeſt and induſtrious man, muſt needs know when he is ſinking in his Eſtate.

3. Ill Huſbandry is another thing that doth occaſion men to break: Some will ſpend their time in Drinking and Gaming, neglecting their buſineſs, until they are undone. And ſuch Perſons as theſe are,

ought

ought to be dealt ſeverely with. For why ſhould they ſpend the money of other induſtrious men by their luxurious living.

4. A deſign of Gain is another thing which doth occaſion ſome men to break. They find ſome have Got eſtates by breaking, and therefore they will do ſo too. Now we may conclude, that this man doth not deſerve leſs puniſhment than he that taketh a Purſe upon the High-way; for by the reaſon of this Mans pretended honeſty, he is truſted, but ſo is not he that Robbeth upon the Road.

I judge therefore it would be of very great uſe and benefit to the Trade of this Kingdom, if there were a Law made to inflict ſome bodily puniſhment upon every one that ſhould break for above one hundred pounds, and ſhould not pay fifteen ſhillings in the pound of his true and juſt debts; and thus no man could be ſo ſuddenly undone by bad debts: For then men would not loſe ſo much by three hundred pounds, as now they commonly do by two, nay, by one.

Object. *But many a man hath been brought low in the World, and yet hath got up again.*

Anſw. Grant there have been ſome that have got up again, who have not been able to pay full fifteen ſhillings in the pound. I ſay, admit there have been ſuch black Swans, yet this is *Rara avis in terris.*—— And theſe are few in compariſon of the many hundreds, who have not riſen again after ſuch a fall. Therefore there ought to be a ſevere Penalty inflicted on theſe, to compell them to diſcover their condition before it cometh to be at this rate with them. Beſides, this is the more probable way of their Recovery. For hereby they will be out of debt, and their Creditors, by reaſon they ſhall loſe ſo little by them,

them, will certainly be the more kind unto them.

5. I might alſo adde one thing more, that is the reaſon of the breaking of many men, who are of Retailing Trades, or at leaſt of not paying their Creditors ſo timely as otherwiſe they might, who might have been Ranked among thoſe mentioned in the firſt particular, to whom there ought to be ſhewed much Mercy and Compaſſion. Such are thoſe Retailers that are encouraged ro truſt Perſons becauſe of their great Eſtates and Revenues, who do neither take any care, nor make any conſcience of paying their juſt and true debts; who will keep the Tradeſman from his Money, ſometimes two or three years, although they have been importuned by him, both to his expences and loſs of time. And although ſome will be ſo fair as to give both good words and Promiſes, yet theſe have been but miſerable Evaſions and Put-offs, as is evident, in that they never mind the Performance of them. But then again, there are others that are ſo far from giving good words, that they give altogether menaces and threatnings, which have made many a Tradeſman afraid to aſk for his own, for fear of a Stab.

And others there are, that will Pretend the Tradesman hath Cheated them in over-prizing his Commodities, and therefore he muſt ſtay longer for his Money, which is another ſhift. Whereas it is the Tradeſman indeed that is cheated, in being forced to ſtay ſo long for his Money againſt his Will. For it is impoſſible that he that ſhall ſtay a Twelve-month for his Money, ſhall ever inhance the price of his Commodity ſo far, as to be ſufficiently recompenſed for ſtaying ſo long a time for it. All men I think will grant, that if the Tradeſman hath ready money, two ſhillings in the pound is but reaſonable. Now

then,

then, if he doth stay a Twelve-month before he is paid, he should have four shillings profit in the pound, if two years then six shillings in the pound, and so on, according to the time he shall stay for his Money; because it will easily appear, that more than ten in the hundred profit might be made in a year, with ready money in a Trade. But now it is next to an impossibility for any Tradesman to gain four shillings in the pound, unless it be in some hidden Commodities, such as belong to the Apothecaries; and yet this in reason they ought to have, if they stay a Twelve-month for their Money. And if they can be no Gainer then, what will they be, if they shall stay two or three, nay, four years before they are paid. Assuredly, no man can possibly deny, but in this case a Tradesman must needs be a very great Loser.

Further, it often hapneth, that after all this, the Tradesman doth lose his whole debt, if it be not paid before the Person is dead, for then the Heir doth Claim the Inheritance, and the Widow her Jointure, and there is nothing left to pay the debts but the Personal Estate, which is seldom more than a Coach and Horses, and some Houshold Goods, which will not pay sometimes a tenth part of the debts. This is quite contrary to what was formerly wont to be. Then the truly Noble Gentlemen of this Kingdom, did esteem it their great honour, to fulfil exactly whatsoever they had promised, although it had been never so much to their detriment and loss. They would heretofore have disdained those Riglings and Shiftings which are used in our times: insomuch, that if the Tradesman had their Promise, they might more certainly have depended on it, than now they may on their Bonds. And hence it was,

that

that the Statute of Banquerupt did concern only Tradeſmen, becauſe all others then were punctual to obſerve and to perform their word, and careful to pay all their juſt and true debts.

There are two things that probably would Remedy this, if it would not be thought too great a piece of Preſumption.

Firſt, the firſt is this, *viz. That for all debts that are not paid within ſix Months time or thereabouts, after they are Contracted, the Debtor ſhould afterwards be liable to pay the intereſt; And likewiſe if any die, whoſe Perſonal eſtate will not reach to pay all their debts, there may be in this Caſe, by a Law, Commiſſioners, that might be authoriſed to ſell, and diſpoſe of ſo much of the Land, that was Poſſeſſed by the Debtor deceaſed, that will fully pay all the debts; and certainly this would be of no ill conſequence to the Kingdom. For it would not only be a conveniency to Tradeſmen, but in all probability might be an inducement to all Perſons to take greater care to live within the Compaſs of their Eſtates.*

CHAP. VII.

Of the Shop keeping Trades in this Kingdom.

THAT which hath been the Bane almoſt of all Trades, is the too great number of Shop-keepers in this Kingdom. For as it is related by Mr. *Coke*, in a Treatiſe of his concerning Trade, that there are ten thouſand Retailing Shop-keepers more in *London*, than are in *Amſterdam*.

Now

Now the reason hereof is, First, *Because for many years there have been no other Trades but these to receive the Youth of this Nation.* Formerly, when the Cloathing Trade did flourish with us, there were many sufficient Mens Sons put Apprentices to this Trade. Secondly, *Because the Shop-keeping Trade is an easie life, and thence many are induced to run into it, and there hath been no Law to prevent it, or if there be any, it hath been very slackly executed, which maketh very many (like a mighty Torrent) fall into it, which hath been verified for several years past, by many Husbandmen, Labourers and Artificers, who have left off their Working Trades, and turned Shop-keepers.*

And of *Quakers*, great numbers of late years are become Shop-keepers; for if a man that hath been very meanly bred, and was never worth much above a Groat in all his life, do but turn *Quaker*, he is presently set up in one Shop-keeping Trade or other, and then many of them will compass Sea and Land to get this New-Quaking Shop-keeper a Trade: And if he be of a Trade that no other *Quaker* is of in the Town or Village, then he shall take all their Money which they have occasion to lay out and expend in his way; their Custom being to sell to all the World, but they will buy only of their own Tribe: Insomuch that it is conceived by some wise men, that they will in a short time engross the whole Trade of the Kingdom into their hands.

And then again, there are some of the Silk-weavers, but more of the Cloathiers, that deal in as many, if not far more commodities than any Shop-keeper doth, that hath been Apprentice to his Trade; for they sell not only the Cloath that they make, but Stuffs, Linnen, and many other things; and have such ways to put off their Commodities, which

which the Shop-keeper hath not; for they will truck them off for Shooes with the Shoo-maker, for Candles with the Chandler, and sometimes with the Butcher for Meat, and will make their Work-folks to take the same for their Work; (although there be an expres Statute against it,) and then these Work-folks will sell the same again for money, to buy such necessaries which they want.

And it is not much better with them of the City of *London*, for there are many that do live in a Chamber, that do take twice as much Money as many Shop-keepers do, who pay four times the Rent that they do; so that it cannot be imagined what an innumerable Company of Shop-keepers are in every place; and such practices as these have utterly impaired all Shop-keeping Trades in this Kingdom; which are Grievances never suffered in former times, being against the common good of the People of this Nation; and its desired they were speedily redressed for these following Reasons.

First, *Because the Shop-keeping Trade is both a convenient and easie way for the Gentry, Clergy, and Communalty of this Kingdom, to provide for their younger Sons, that so the Bulk of their Estates may go to the Eldest. For there are few younger Sons, who are Trades-men, that have much above one years Revenue of their Fathers Estate for their Patrimony. Now these being kept close to business in the time of their youth, many of them come to be sober and industrious men; and with this small Portion to live a little answerable to the Family from whence they descended, being serviceable in their Generation both to their King and Countrey, and many times keep up the Name and Grandeur of their Family, when their Eldest Brother by his vitious and intemperate Life hath lost it. And oftentimes it proveth advantageous to their Daughters too; for it doth fre-*

requently happen, when the Gentry die, that they leave but small portions to their Daughters, scarce sufficient to preferr them to Gentlemen of great Revennues, (paralleld to their Families,) yet nevertheless may be thought worthy and deserving of Tradesmen, who are the younger sons of Gentlemen, and by their Matching with such as these, do come to live a little suitably to their Birth and Breeding.

Indeed the Inns of Court, and the Universities, must be acknowledged to be both of them places fit for the preferment of younger Sons; but every one hath not a *Genius* capable of learning those Noble (yet abstruse) Sciences, there taught and profess'd, who notwithstanding are capable enough of a Shop-keeping Trade. Besides, if every one were fit for either of these, yet they would not suffice to receive a third part even of this sort of youth, and then what should be done with the rest? should they be brought up to no Employment? but be left to the Extravagancy of their youthful Lusts, to commit such Impieties and Debaucheries which may justly entitle them to the Compellations given by *Augustus Cæsar* to his lewd Children, *viz. to be called the Botches and Boiles of their Family?* As it is observable in those Countreys where the Gentry disdain to place forth their Children to Trades, who therefore turn very dissolute and vitious, and no way serviceable (in times of peace) in their Generation, either to their King or Countrey where they live.

Secondly, *Because Shop-keepers by reason of their Education, were never used to labour, and should their Trades be destroyed by these means, they will not know how to mantain themselves and their Families; but they that have been bred to work, may labour in any other*

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Employment, if that to which they have been bred will not maintain them.

Thirdly, *Becauſe this hath rendred the Shop-keeping Trade to be unprofitable, like unto many unſtinted Commons, that no body is the better for. Now where there is no Order or Rule, there muſt be Confuſion; as it is in Trades at this time; and yet there is Order and Rule obſerved in other Vocations, and why not ſo in this?* The Miniſter muſt not preach untill he is Ordained; the Lawyer muſt not plead before he is called to to the Bar; the Chyrurgeon muſt not practiſe before he hath his Licenſe; neither can the Midwife practiſe before ſhe hath her Licenſe too: *And therefore why ſhould any ſet up a Shop-keeping Trade before they have been made free of the ſame.*

This is one reaſon why ſo few Apprentices after they come out of their time, do get into the World, or can make any benefit of their Trades; wherein it concerneth all whatſoever, whether Gentlemen or Clergymen, to be very ſollicitous for the preſervation of this way of life, which is ſo conducing to the preferment of their Children.

Fourthly, *Becauſe it will coſt a round Sum of Money before a Child can be ſettled in any Shop-keeping Trade. Firſt to breed him at School, and to make him fit for the ſame. 2. To place him forth to the ſaid Trade when he is fit; which will coſt in a Countrey Market Town, not leſs than fifty or ſixty Pounds, but in* London *upwards of an hundred; ſo that theſe Trades do ſeem to be purchaſed, and that not only with Money by the Parents, but with a Servitude alſo by the Son.*

Therefore as I conceive, they ought to have the properties of their Trades confirmed unto them, even as other men have the properties of their Lands confirmed unto them: That is, that no Perſon do ſet

up

up any Shop-keeping Trade, unless they be made Free of the same. And if any should plead, that it might be lawful for one man to use anothers Land as his own for a Livelyhood, he would presently be accounted a Leveller and a Ridiculous Fellow: And certainly no less can he be accounted, that should argue it might be lawful for one man to use anothers Trade. For this Trade is bought with the Parents Money, and the Sons Servitude, and intended for a future livelihood for the Son in the same manner as Land is bought by the Father, and settled upon the Child for his future Livelihood and comfortable subsistence.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Pedlers, and petty Chapmen.

THese are such that do proffer wares to sale by retail, either by crying it in Cities and Market Towns, or by offering it from door to door all about the Countrey, and which do greatly add to the number of Shop-keepers, for they carry their Shops at their backs, and do sell more that way, than many Shop-keepers do in their Shops; which is not only a prejudice unto them, but if they are suffered will in time be the utter ruine of all the Cities and Market Towns in *England*; for of late there is not any Commodity to be named, and that can be any way ported, but that the Pedler doth carry all about the Countrey to sell; that People (after a while) will have little or no occasion to come to the Cities

or

or Market-Towns for any thing. This alſo was not wont to be formerly, and ought not to be now; as will appear if it be conſidered, how much in theſe following particulars, the Shop-keepers are beneficial to the Common-wealth of this Kingdom; and in how few of theſe the Pedlers are Beneficial unto the ſame.

1. The Shop-keepers do bear a very great proportion in all the Taxes of this Kingdom, whether Parochial or National; but the Pedlers do pay little or no Taxes at all: and if in Taxes they were to bear no more proportion than the Pedlers, it may be queried whether or no Taxes might be ſo eaſily gathered.

2. The Shop-keepers do bear likewiſe all manner of offices, whether Parochial or National, which are very expenſive unto them; but Pedlers bear no Offices at all.

3. The Shop-keepers do pay great Rents for the houſes that they live in, which are more certain Rents to the Gentry than their Lands; but the Pedlers pay little or no Rent at all, for moſt of them do lie in Barns. And if the Rents ſhould fall in Cities and Market-Towns in *England*, as they do in moſt places, eſpecially in the City of *London*, they are never like to be rais'd again by Pedlers.

4. The Shop-keepers do keep good Houſes, and do relieve the Poor at their doors, ſpending abundance of meat, and other of the Farmers commodities in their families, for which they do always pay ready money: but the Pedlers are ſo far from being beneficial to the Common-wealth in this particular, that they are burthenſome unto the ſame; for they beg the moſt part of their Victuals, and the Countrey people (when the men are in the Field, and there

there hath been none at home, but Women and Children) have been forced to relieve them for fear of being miſchiefed by them.

5. They and their families do wear out abundance of Cloaths, which doth promote the trade of the Nation; but it is very little advance of any trade that the Pedlers do make herein, for their Cloaths do differ little from Beggars; and did they wear better, yet they could not wear out much, becauſe few of them have Families to do it.

6. The Shop-keepers Trade is eſteemed creditable enough, for the preferment of the beſt mens ſons in the Kingdom, next unto the Nobility; but ſo is not the Pedlers trade; for ſurely ſufficient men would diſdain to have their Sons Pedlers, and to wander about the Countrey like Vagabond Rogues as they do.

7. The Shop-keepers being ſufficient mens ſons, and being ſoberly, and religiouſly educated, they come to have (for the moſt part of them) ſuch principles in them, that they deteſt to uſe any indirect way in their dealings. And if they had not this inward principle, yet the conſideration how Prejudicial any ſuch thing would be unto them in their Trades, by reaſon of their fixed habitations, doth make them to do that which is right and juſt in their dealings. But neither of theſe can rationally ſway the Pedlers, becauſe their Education uſually is very baſe and vile, being (for the moſt part of them) wanderers from their youth, an imployment that few ſober men do meddle with, ſo that no man knows whether they have any principle of Religion, yea or no; for it is ſeldom that any of them, are ever ſeen at any Church whatſoever: and then they being Wanderers, makes them bold to uſe any indirect

ways

ng Wanderers, makes them bold to uſe any indi-rect waves in their dealing, when they have an opportunity; for when they have done, and taken their money, away they are gone into another Countrey, and are ſeen no more in that place.

And this is the reaſon that they do often ſell one thing for anorher, as Calico for Holland, and do ſell that by the yard, that is uſually ſold by the ell, and do often make leſs than meaſure, extreamly cheating the ignorant Countrey People in the price of their Commodities, by their aſking ſometimes three times the price more than they can afford them.

8. And as the Shop-keepers are ſeldom guilty of any indirect wayes in their dealings, ſo much leſs are they at any time guilty of any felonious Actions: but this cannot be ſaid of the Pedlers, who very often are arraigned at the Bar for breaking open of Houſes, or ſuch like things as theſe are, having by reaſon of their ſelling of Wares, acceſs to all mens houſes, and ſo do know the weakeſt part of every mans houſe; and if they are not Actors herein themſelves, yet they are able to inform any other Perſon who hath a mind to do it; which doubtleſs they do, as hath been acknowledged by ſome that have been arraigned for this thing; and then they are the receivers of all the ſtollen Goods, both of the Town and the Countrey. Sometimes that which is ſtollen from Shop-keepers in Market Towns, upon their Market and Fair dayes, when they are buſie, and ſometimes that which is ſtollen from Countrey people, when their Linnen is hanged abroad to dry upon Hedges, or other convenient places.

I ſhall not inſiſt upon ſhewing wherein it is that theyr are prejudicial to the Shop-keepers, for this is

obvious to every man already, how they do come into any place where the Shop-keepers Trade doth lie, and there do take most of the ready Money of their Customers, whilst Shop-keepers Commodities lye by them, and braid at home. And by this means they sell but little (unless any one do want to be trusted) for they seek no further than their Shops for a Trade, depending upon the People that shall come unto them, that do live within six or seven Miles of the Town where they do live.

I might add many other Arguments for the suppressing of them, were not these (already mentioned) sufficient.

CHAP. IX.

Of petty Shop-keepers living in Countrey-Villages.

THis is another thing that (as well as Pedlers) doth greatly increase and add to the number of Shop-keepers, and doth likewise contribute towards the ruining of the Cities and Market-Towns in *England*, and which was never wont to be formerly; for now in every Countrey-Village where is (it may be) not above ten houses, there is a Shop-keeper, and one that never served any Apprenticeship to any Shop-keeping Trade whatsoever; and many of those are not such that do deal only in Pins, or such small Wares, but such that deal in as many substantial Commodities as any do that live in Cities and Market Towns, who have no less than

han 1000 *l.* worth of Goods in their Shops, for which they pay not one farthing of any Tax at all, ither Parochial or National.

Certainly all men muſt needs apprehend, that if his and Pedlers be ſuffered, that Cities and Market owns muſt needs be impoveriſhed; becauſe then here will be little occaſion (I ſay) to bring the ountrey people to them; the which hath happened in a very great meaſure already, for in ſome places here is not a fifth part of the money taken by the hop-keepers as was formerly, and in many places ot half, and in ſome particular Trades there is (as ay be made appear) 25000 *l.* ſtock made uſe of eſs than there was heretofore. And there are theſe everal reaſons following why it is neceſſary that Market Towns and Cities ſhould be encouraged and pheld in their Trades.

1. Becauſe the People that do live in Cities and Market Towns, do depend wholly upon a Trade for he maintenance both of themſelves and their Families, and if their Trade be taken from them by uch wayes as theſe are, they will be at a very great oſs to know what to do, becauſe they were never red to any thing elſe; yet ſo it is not with thoſe hat deal in Villages, who have been bred ſn ſome ther way; and they have, or may have ſome ther way of living beſides the Shop-keeping Trade.

2. Becauſe if Cities and Market Towns be impoveriſhed, then the general part of the people of this Kingdom will loſe that neceſſary conveniency before-mentioned, for the preferment of their Children. And this is one reaſon that when many Parents have been at great charge in placing forth their Children to Trades in Cities and Market Towns,

and the children have faithfully ſerved out their full time, that after all, they are but little the better for it, becauſe Pedlers, and Shop keepers in Villages, ſuch that never ſerved any Apprenticeſhip to any Shop-keeping trade, do intercept a very great part of the trade from coming to them.

3. This will be a great means to depopulate not only the Cities and Market-Towns, but alſo the whole Kingdom; for when men can find little or no incouragement in their trades, then they will endeavour to tranſplant themſelves into other Countries, where they may have better encouragement, by which means we ſhall loſe our people; whereas (in the opinion of many wiſe men) we do already want more people in *England* than now we have: there being very great numbers that have gone, not only into our own Plantations, but into *Holland*, and ſettled there.

4. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoveriſhed and depopulated, then there will not be raiſed out of them that proportion of all manner of Taxes as now there is; ſo that the burthen hereof will be the heavier upon lands and revenues in the Countrey. And it will be a very great diminution of all thoſe ſtanding Taxes, that the Cities and Market-Towns do bear the only, or at leaſt the greateſt proportion, as they do in the exciſe of Beer and Ale, for little is gathered any where elſe: And the Farmers of the Exciſe are alwaies ſenſible of the ebbing and flowing of trade, whoſe Exciſe doth ebb and flow accordingly. And then if Cities and Market-Towns grow poor, the Chimney-money will never increaſe thereby. The gatherers of this Tax are able to give an account what multitudes of Paupers are exempted by certificates in Cities and Market-Towns in *England*;

land; and yet notwithſtanding there be many do pay, who had need alſo be exempted.

5. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoveriſhed and depopulated of their wealthy and rich inhabitants for want of trade, the great and numerous poor that are in moſt of them will want to be relieved, which is a burthen that doth lie very heavy upon them already; for in ſome Market-Towns there are many that are not worth much above a hundred pound ſtock, which do not pay leſs than ten ſhillings a year towards the relief of the poor; which is ſuch a burthen, that if it lay upon the Countrey Farmer, it would much weaken him in the paying of his Rent. Now if the poor ſhould not be relieved, what can be expected, but that ſwarms of them would go into the Country for relief, as already they do in many places? And when the ruder ſort cannot get enough by begging, they will by pilfering and ſtealing. So that the conſideration of theſe poor, and the many younger Brothers that will be out of any way of living, with the like contingencies, will adminiſter juſt occaſion to any wiſe and intelligent perſon, eaſily to preſage the misfortunes and miſeries that will hereupon neceſſarily enſue throughout this Kingdom.

6. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoveriſhed and depopulated for want of a trade, then what will the Countrey-man do to have money for all his commodities, as his Butter, his Cheeſe, his Cattel, his Wooll, his Corn, and his Fruit? the Shop-keepers in the Countrey Villages will yield but little help in this caſe, and the Pedlers much leſs. It is manifeſt, that the people living in Cities and Market-Towns, conſume all theſe commodities of the Farmers, and do help them to ready money for the ſame; by which means they have wherewith to pay their Rent, and

ſerve their other occaſions; and it is impoſſible for them tō ſubſiſt but by this way. So that in all reaſon this kindneſs ought to be reciprocal, and when it is ſo, it is the better for both; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that Tradeſmen in Cities and Market-Towns ſhould ever hold out, to buy the Farmers commodities, and help them conſtantly to money for them, if they ſhould alwaies go home, and lay out little or no part thereof again with them.

7. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoveriſhed and depopulated for want of Trade, the Kingdom may then be obnoxious to its enemies upon all occaſions: For theſe uſe to be the fences and bulwarks of a Countrey, inſomuch that in ſome other Countries they are ſo far from admitting of Tradeſmen to live in Villages, that their Gentry do not live there, but in the great Cities and Towns; by which means they have greater Towns than we generally have; and moſt of their Towns are walled, and ſo are not only able to reſiſt an enemy, but alſo upon all occaſions to ſuccour and ſave thoſe that ſhall fly unto them.

Furthermore, the Kings of *England* have been alwaies furniſhed with men for their Wars out of the Cities and Market-Towns of this Kingdom; and the greater trade there is in any place, the more people commonly there are in that place: Therefore it concerns this Kingdom to have Trade promoted and encouraged in Cities and Market-Towns, that ſo we might have people enough at all times to reſiſt an enemy that ſhall oppoſe us. Beſides, poor and beggerly Cities and Market-Towns are a very great diſparagement to a Country, but the contrary is a great honour: For what more graceful to a Kingdom than the many rich and wealthy Cities and Towns therein? for this reaſon, as well as for all thoſe already men-

mentioned, all persons that are of publick spirits, should do all they can to advance them, by encouraging of their Trade; and no one way can do it more effectually, than to suppress those that do take their Trades from them.

And as Shop-keepers in Villages, are a very great injury to Market Towns, in the Countrey, even so are they to the City of *London*, that have (since the fire) set up in *Convent-Garden*, and on that side of the City; by which means many of the houses and Shops, are not tenanted, and those which are, the Rents of them are exceedingly fallen; and all this is for want of the Trade that they had formerly.

Now considering what a renowned City that is, both for Government, for Trade, and for stately Edifices, that it's thought there is not the like in the whole World; and considering the great charge that they have been at in the rebuilding of it, it is very requisite that they should be encouraged as much as may be, and that their Trade should not be taken away by such ways and means as these are. Now there are some Trades whose Commodities are such, that it would be very little more trouble for any one to go into the City to buy them, than to go to *Convent-Garden*, such as Woollen, or Linnen Cloth, Stuffs, or Hangings for Rooms, or Plate, or the like: if then all such Trades were prohibited from setting up on that side of the City, it would presently fill their Shops and Houses with people, and their City with trade: I had thought to have treated here, how the Shop-keepers are inconvenienced to get in their small debts, which cannot be done any way without putting the people concerned to three times more charges than the debts are, which is likewise a great hinderance to the poor, as well as unto them; but this I shall omit.

CHAP. X.

Of all Trades being in Companies.

IF all those of a Trade were of one and the same Company, and had power to make some By-Laws for the good of their Trade, it would extreamly conduce, not only to the promotion of the same, but to the keeping of it in a right and good order, preserving (at least) a *temperamentum ad justitiam*, if not *ad pondus*, in our Trades and Negotiations.

And doubtless *ab Origine* it was so in *London*, as appears by the several denominations of their several Companies; the defect whereof, I judge, is the reason that the Trade of that City is declining, and grown so consumptive, and (unless suitable and timely means be used in order to its recovery) will certainly and suddenly expire: For if none were of a Company, but those only that were of the same Trade, they would be frequently whetting one another to do something that might be for the advancement thereof; and every one would refrain the doing of any thing that might give a wound to the same, for fear of being reprehended by the Company.

But now if any persons Trade do differ from the Trade of his Company, of which he is free, he doth then mind but little the Trade of that Company, because he hath a small benefit by it; but if his Trade be the same with the Company of which he

is free, then he is very often mindful of what may be neceſſary to promote the ſame, becauſe he doth expect a benefit by it.

Now (I conceive) this might eaſily be reduced to what it was at firſt; for it would be no prejudice to any of the Companies, for every one to have the liberty to come into that Company that his Trade is of, and to be in the ſame ſtate and degree therein, as he was in, in that Company that he came out of, without paying any thing more for it; becauſe as they ſhall hereby loſe ſome of their Members out of every Company, ſo will there be received ſome more into them.

Obj. Now there are two Companies in *London*, *viz.* the Girdlers and Fletchers, that the Trades thereof are quite loſt and gone, there being none of either of them; and if this device ſhould take place, the Rents belonging to thoſe two Halls will be loſt, becauſe there will be no body to look after them.

Sol. That the Linnen-Drapers have no Hall, and is no company, which now is the moſt flouriſhing Trade of the City; therefore it would be very convenient to joyn theſe two Halls together, and to make them belong to the Linnen-Drapers Company.

And then, to the end that this Order might continue, it would be neceſſary, that no Perſon be ſuffered to ſet up the Trade of any particular Company, unleſs he be firſt made free of the ſame.

Obj. But if this be ſo, then the Priviledge of the City will be loſt; which is, that he that is free of any Trade, may ſet up any other whatſoever, that he can beſt live upon.

Sol. My meaning is, that he that hath been Apprentice to a working Trade, should not have the priviledge of setting up the Shop-keeping Trade: yet I deny not but that it might be convenient enough for any Shop-keeper (that is only of buying and selling) to have that priviledge to leave his own Trade, and to take up another Shop-keeping Trade, that he may live better upon; but then it would be necessary that he should be enjoyned to leave his own Trade altogether, and to quit his freedom of his Company, and that within a certain time that may be thought convenient; and that he be also further enjoyned to take his Freedom of that Company as the Trade is of that he intends to set up, and that within such a convenient time.

And as this being in Companies is necessary for Shop-keepers, and all other Trades, even so it is for Merchants too, that all they that do traffick to any particular Countrey, which should exceedingly encourage all Forreign Trade; for there would be then such an order in the Trade of every particular Countrey, that men would gain thereby, whereas now it doth too often happen that they do lose.

I know there are very wise men that are very much against Merchants being in Companies, but I cannot find that any Merchandizing Trade is managed so well as those that are managed by Companies: and this appeareth by the *Dutch*, who do trade altogether in Companies; and who is it that hath such success in Trade as they have? likewise our *Hamborough* Trade was never carried on better than when they were in a Company, and it was then better for Cloathiers too than ever it hath been since; and I cannot but believe, that if the Fishing Trade, that is so advanta-

geous

geous to the *Dutch*, were committed to a Company, it would in a ſhort time turn to a very good account.

But I ſuppoſe that the reaſon that many are againſt Merchants being in Companies, is, becauſe hereby many men would be barred from adventuring to any Countrey, unleſs they were free of that ſame particular Company. Now to help this, it would be neceſſary that any one ſhould have the liberty to be of any Company of Merchants that he hath a mind unto, alwayes provided, that every ſuch perſon do engage to ſubmit to the Laws and Orders of the ſaid Company; and if it be ſo, it can be no prejudice to any man, for he that hath an Eſtate enough, may be free of many Companies, and ſo may adventure into many Countreys.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Laws *of the* MARKET. *Stow.* p. 664.

1. IN all the *Markets* of this City, no Victual ſhall be Sold, but the Price ſet by the *Mayor* of this City.

2. No man ſhall foreſtall any Victual coming to the *Market*; as for to buy in any *Inn* or other privy place, or yet coming to the *Market*, whether it be found in the Hands of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under pain of Forfeiture of the ſame: And no *Inn-holder* ſhall ſuffer any thing to be Sold in his Houſe, upon pain of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings,

3. No man ſhall *regrate* any Victuals which is in the *Market*, or buy any Victual to *ingrate* in the

the Market, ſo that the Commons can or may have any part of ſuch Victual, as in eſpecial ſuch as be known for *Hucksters*, or other People occupying their Living by ſuch Victual as they would ſo *ingroſs*, under pain of forfeiture of ſuch Victuals ſo *regrated*: Provided always, that any *Steward* for any Noble Feaſt, may buy or *ingrate* ſuch Victual as is convenient for the ſame Feaſt.

4. No *Butter* ſhall be ſold but according to the Weight, for the time of the year allowed.

5. No *Poulterers* ſhall deceivably occupy the Market, to ſell any ſtale Victual, or ſuch as be *Poulterers* of this City, for to ſtand in ſtrange Cloathing ſo to do, under pain of *forty Shillings*, and the forfeiture of ſuch Victual, *forty Shillings*.

6. No *Hucksters* ſhall ſtand or ſit in the Market, but in the *lower* place, and the ends of the Market, to the intent they may be perfectly known, and the *ſtranger-market-people* have the preheminence of the Market, under pain of *three Shillings four pence*, if the *Hucksters* diſobey the ſame.

7. No *unwholſome* or ſtale Victual ſhall be ſold, under pain of *forty Shillings*, and forfeiture of the ſame Victuals.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Forreign-Trade *of* LONDON.

AS to the Trade of *London* into Forreign Parts, we have almoſt prevented our ſelf by what is delivered before; we ſhall therefore only add, that *England* abounding with many rich

and

and useful native Commodities, as *Woollen-Cloaths* of all sorts, Broad and Narrow, called by several Names in several Shires; also *Perpetuanoes*, *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Cottons*, *Kersies*, *Buffins*, *Mocadoes*, *Grograms*, *Sattins*, *Tabbies*, *Callimancaes*, *Camlets*, *Velvets*, *Plushes*, *Worsteds*, *Fustians*, *Durances*, *Tukes*, *Crapes*, *Flannels*, and infinite others —— *Furrs* and *Skins*, as *Conney-skins*, *Squirrel-skins*, *Fitches*, *Calf-skins*, *Hides*, &c.

Mines, as *Tin*, *Lead*, *Allom*, *Copper*, *Iron* of all sorts, *Sea-Cole*, *Salt*, &c.

All manner of *Grain*, as *Oats*, *Pease*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Wheat* in great plenty, *&c.* Also *Linnen-Cloath*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, &c. All *Iron* Wares, *Tallow*, *Leather*, *Glasses* of all sorts, and *Glass*, *Venice Gold* and *Silver*, *Train-Oyl*, *Salmons*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, *Hake*, *Conger*, *Haberdine*, *Cod*, *Ling*, *Hops*, *Wood*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Beer*, *Syder*, *Salt-Peter*, *Gun-powder*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Alabaster*, and other *Stones*, *Wools*, *Woollfells*, *Yarn*, *Fullers-Earth*, *Saffron*, *Liquoris*, &c. And many other good and rich Commodities, too tedious to be enumerated; the Merchants of *London* do yearly export great quantities of such of these Goods, as are not prohibited, to Forreign *Markets*, and make good Returns, and bring to supply the *Kingdom*, a great deal of Treasure and rich Commodities from all parts of the World, to the enriching of themselves, unspeakable benefit of the Nation, and credit of the *English* in general, who are generally as fair Dealers as any in the World, and of as active and undertaking Souls; and the Principal Seat or *Emporium* of this great Trade, is the great and famous City of *London*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Corporations *of* London.

5. THe other Traders in *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations; who are as ſo many *Bodies Politique*. Of theſe there are Twelve called the Chief Companies, and he that is choſen Lord *Mayor*, muſt be free of one of theſe Companies, which are,

1. *Mercers*, 2. *Grocers*, 3. *Drapers*, 4. *Fiſhmongers*, 5. *Goldſmiths*, 6. *Skinners*, 7. *Merchant-Taylors*, 8, *Haberdaſhers*, 9. *Salters*, 10. *Ironmongers*, 11. *Vintners*, 12. *Clothworkers*.

And if it happen that the Lord *Mayor* Elect, is of any other Company, he preſently removes to one of the Twelve. All theſe Companies have Aſſembly-places, called *Halls*, which are ſo many *Baſilikes*, or ſtately and ſumptuous *Palaces*, worthy to be view'd by all Strangers. It hath been the Cuſtom of our Kings, to Honour ſome of theſe Companies by taking their Freedom thereof; and the preſent *King* was pleaſed to be made Free of the Company of *Grocers*, and the preſent *Prince* of *Orange* was not long ago made free of the Company of *Drapers*.

Each *Company* or Myſtery hath a *Maſter* annually choſen from among themſelves, and other ſubordinate Governours called *Wardens*, or *Aſſiſtants*. Theſe do exactly correſpond with the general Government of the City, by a Lord *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council*; who are ſelected out of theſe ſeveral *Companies*; ſo excellent a *harmony* there is in this *Government*.

Theſe

These *Corporations*, or *Bodies-Polilitick*, have all their stately spacious *Halls* (as was said) with *Clerks* and other *Ministerial* Officers, to attend them when they meet to consult about the Regulation of their respective Societies, and for promoting publick Good, and advancement of Trade and Wealth, as also when they meet at their sumptuous and splendid *Feasts*. And in this *London* surpasseth all other Cities.

CHAP. XIV.

The OATH *of a* Freeman *of* LONDON.

"YE shall Swear, that ye shall be good and "true to our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* "the Second, and to the Heirs of our said So- "veraign Lord the King. Obeysant and Obedi- "ent ye shall be to the *Mayor* and Ministers of "this City, the Franchises and Customs thereof, "ye shall maintain, and this City keep harmless "in that which in you is. Ye shall be contri- "butary to all manner of Charges within this "City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Tax- "es, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all Charges, "bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do. "Ye shall colour no Forreigners Goods, under, "or in your Name, whereby the *King* or this *Ci-* "*ty* might or may lose their Customs or advan- "tages. Ye shall know no Foreigner to buy or "sell any Merchandize with any Foreigner with- "in this *City* or Franchise thereof, but ye shall

"warn

"warn the *Chamberlain* thereof, or ſome *Miniſter* "of the *Chamber*. Ye ſhall implead or ſue no "*Freeman* out of this *City*, whiles ye may have "Right and Law within the ſame *City*. Ye ſhall "take none Apprentice, but if he be Free-born, "(that is to ſay) no Bondmans Son, nor the Son "of any Alien, and for no leſs term than for ſe-"ven Years, without fraud or deceit: and with-"in the firſt Year ye ſhall cauſe him to be In-"rolled, or elſe pay ſuch Fine as ſhall be rea-"ſonably impoſed upon you for omitting the "ſame, and after his terms end, within conveni-"ent time (being required) ye ſhall make him "Free of this *City*, if he have well and truly ſer-"ved you. Ye ſhall alſo keep the *King*'s Peace "in your own perſon. Ye ſhall know no Ga-"therings, Conventicles, or Conſpiracies made a-"gainſt the Kings Peace, but ye ſhall warn the "*Mayor* thereof, or let it to your Power. All "theſe points and Articles ye ſhall well and "truly keep, according to the Laws and Cu-"ſtoms of this City to your power: So God you "help, *&c.*

CHAP. XV.

Of the Poſt-Office.

THis Office is now kept in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, formerly in *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, the Profits of it are by Act of Parliament ſettled on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*. But the *King* by Letters Patents, under the great Seal of *England*, con-

onſtitutes the Poſt-Maſter-General.

From this General Office, Letters and Packets are diſpatched,

On *Mondays.*

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tueſdays.*

To *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wedneſdays.*

To all parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thurſdays.*

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Frydays.*

To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Saturdays.*

All parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, Letters are returned from all parts of *England* and *Scotland*, certainly every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every day: But from other parts more uncertainly, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole ſheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 2 *d.* two ſheets for 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters for 8 *d.* and ſo proportionably; a Letter containing a ſheet, is conveyed above 80 Miles for 3 *d.* two ſheets for 6 *d.* and every Ounce of Letters for 12. *d.* A ſheet is conveyed to *Dublin* for 6 *d.* two for a ſhilling, and an ounce of Letters for 12 *d.*

This Conveyance by Poſt is done in ſo ſhort a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Poſt goes 120 Miles, and in five days, an anſwer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles diſtant from the Writer.

More

Moreover, if any Gentleman deſire to ride Poſt, to any principal Town of *England*, Poſt-horſes are always in readineſs (taking no Horſe without the conſent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly obſerved; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *Engliſh* Mile, and for every Stage to the Poſt-Boy, 4 *d.* for conducting.

Beſides this Excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horſe-back, there is of late ſuch an admirable commodiouſneſs, both for Men and Women of better rank, to travel from *London*, and to almoſt all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be tranſported to any place, ſheltered from foul Weather and foul ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body by hard jogging, or over violent motion; and this not only at a low price, as about a ſhilling for every five Miles, but with ſuch velocity and ſpeed, as that the Poſts in ſome Foreign Countreys, make not more Miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make forty or fifty Miles in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the ſpace of twelve hours, not counting the time for Dining, ſetting forth not too early, nor coming in too late.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Docks.

THeſe *Docks* or Harbours are cut into the Land without further *Current*, and are uſeful for the convenient lying of *Veſſels*, *Hoys*, *Lighters*, *Barges*, *Boats*, &c. in order to the convenient delivery of Proviſion, as *Victual*, *Fuel*, &c. to the adjacent Inhabitants. They are in number very many. — Some of the chief are *Scotland-Dock*, adjoyning to *White-Hall*. —— *White-Fryars-Dock*: *Puddle-Dock*, at the *Weſt* end of *Thames-ſtreet*. —— *Queen-Hithe-Dock*, a place of much Trade for ground Corn, or *Meal* which is btought out of the *Weſt* Countrey thither in great quantities; *Billings-Gate-Dock*, a place of great Trade, and where Ships of conſiderable Burthen may harbour. —— *Sabbs-Dock*, *Tower-Dock*, St. *Kaeberines-Dock*, —*Hermitage-Dock*, —*Execution-Dock*, which though it be of latter years fitted up, retains to this day the former name, which it received becauſe it was the only place for Executing *Pyrats*, and *Sea-Robbers*, which is uſually done by Hanging them on a Gibbet erected at Low-water-mark —— *Limehouſe-Dock*. And on the South-ſhore are, *Clink-Dock*, and St. *Saviours-Dock* — There are beſides theſe, many *Docks* for private uſe, as for repairing of of Ships and Veſſels, which we omit.

Under this head of *TRADE*, and in this place, it may not be improper to give a Brief Account of the *Porters* of *London*, who are not incorporate Companies,

nies, but Brotherhoods, whoſe Original and Government are by Acts of *Common-Council.* — They are of two ſorts.

1. *Ticket Porters*, who do take up, weigh, load, and houſe all Merchants Goods, as Cloath, Fruit, Sugars, Oyls, Wines, Mettals, *&c.* and have to their Governour Sir *Thomas Allen* : Theſe are very numerous ; their Quarteridge is 4 *d.* each.

2. *Fellowſhip Porters.* —— To theſe belong the ſhoring or landing, houſing, carrying or recarrying all meaſurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, *&c.* Their chief Governour is the Alderman of *Billings-Gate* Ward, who is at preſent Sir *John Peak*. Theſe are in number about 700, and their Quarteridge is 12 *d.* each.——Theſe and the former have very good Government and Orders among themſelves, and before any is admitted to that Employ among them, they pay a Fine.——The *Ticket-Porters* give good ſecurity for their Honeſty, and Fidelity, ſo that no more need be done, but to take notice of his name, which is ſtampt on his Ticket, that hangs at his Girdle, and repairing to their Governour, ſatisfaction may be had for any wrong or miſbehaviour, *&c.*

There is a very remarkable Cuſtom among the *Fellowſhip Porters*, as an ingenious Perſon that belongs to their Society informed me, which is thus:

The next *Sunday* after every *Midſummer-day*, they have a Sermon preached to them, ſo ordered by an Act of Common-Councel, in the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary-on-the-Hill*, preparative to which this Order is obſerved; they furniſh the Merchants and their Families about *Billings-Gate* with *Noſegays* or *Poſies* over night, and in the Morning they go from their Common-Hall, or place of Meeting, in good Order, each having a *Poſie* or *Noſegay* in his hand; they walk

walk through the middle Iſle to the Communion Table, where are two Baſons, and every one offers ſomething to the relief of the Poor, and towards the Charges of the day. After they have all paſt, the Deputy, the Merchants, their Wives, Children and Servants, do all come in Order from their Seats, and beſtow their Offerings alſo; which is a Ceremony of much variety. I am certainly informed, that the very charges of their *Noſegays* coſt them in one year, not long ago, near 20 *l.*

Coal Market.

AT the head of *Billings Gate*-Dock is a ſquare Plot of ground compaſſed with Poſts, known by the name of *Roomland*, which with the adjacent part of the ſtreet hath been the uſual place where the Ship-Maſters, Coal-Merchants, Woodmongers, Lighter-men and Labourers do meet every morning, in order to the buying, ſelling, deliver- and taking up of Sea-coals and Scotch-Coals, as the principal Market. This Coal-Market was kept on Great *Tower-Hill* in the time of the Cities late Deſolation.

Corn-Market.

UPon *Bear-key*, between *Saws-Dock* and *Porters-key*, is the uſual place, or chief Market for *Corn*, which is bought and ſold there every day, but principally *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Frydays*, which are the Market-days, where great quantities of all kind of Grain are bought and ſold by ſmall Examples

ples, commonly called *Samples*, whether it be lying in Granaries or Ships, and it (viz. *Bear-key*) is the principal place where the *Kentish* and *Essex* Corn-Vessels do lye.

Fish-Market.

THE Fresh *Fish-Market* is is kept at *Billings-Gate*, *Mondays*, *Wednesdays* and *Frydays*.

CHAP. XVII.

Excellent Directions to all Merchants, how to keep their Books of Accounts, after the most accurate manner.

1. *Money paid.*

When you pay any Money to any body, make the Person Debitor, and the Account of Cash Creditor.

2. *Money Received.*

For Money received, make the Account of Cash Debitor, and the Person of whom it is received Creditor.

3. *Goods bought for ready Money.*

When Goods are bought for ready Money, make the Account of Goods, Debitor, and Cash Creditor.

4. *Goods sold for ready Money.*

When Goods are sold for ready money, make the Account of Cash Debitor, and the Goods Creditor.

5. *Goods bought at time.*

When Goods are bought at time, then make the Account of Goods Debitor, and the person of whom they are bought Creditor.

6. *Goods*

6. *Goods ſold at time.*

When Goods are ſold at time, then make the Account of the Perſon Debitor, and the Goods Creditor.

7. *Goods bought one part at time, and the reſt for ready Money.*

Goods bought one part for ready Money, and the reſt at time, muſt be divided in two parts, namely, firſt the Goods muſt be made debitor for the whole Sum, and the perſon o whom they are bought Creditor: Secondly, as much as is paid in ready Money, you muſt make the perſon Debitor and Caſh Creditor.

8. *Goods ſold one part for ready Money, and the roſt at time.*

Goods ſold one part for ready Money, the reſt at time, firſt, you muſt make the Perſon Debitor for the whole Sum, and afterwards the Goods Creditor, then you muſt make the Caſh Debitor for ſo much as you receive in ready Money, and the perſon Creditor for the reſt.

9. *Money paid for Goods before it be due.*

When you have bought any Goods at time, and afterwards you agree with the Perſon which ſold you the Goods to pay your Money before it be due, with rebating or diſcount, then you muſt make the Perſon Debitor as followeth, *viz.* to Caſh for ſo much as you pay him, and to profit and loſs for the Rebatement, or allowance for the diſcount.

10. *Goods ſold in barter for others.*

When you ſell Goods in Barter for others, then you muſt make the Goods which you receive Debitor to the Goods which you deliver.

Receive before you write, and write before you pay,
And ſo a good Account be ſure to keep you may.

A TABLE for finding out the day of the Month for ever, of daily use for TRADERS.

Wednesday	1	8	15	22	29
Thursdayes	2	9	16	23	30
Fridayes	3	10	17	24	31
Saturdayes	4	11	18	25	
Sundayes	5	12	19	26	
Mundayes	6	13	20	27	
Tuesdayes	7	14	21	28	

Sunday	1	8	15	22	29
Mundayes	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesdayes	3	10	17	24	31
Wednesdayes	4	11	18	25	
Thursdayes	5	12	19	26	
Frydayes	6	13	20	27	
Saturdayes	7	14	21	28	

Thursday	1	8	15	22	29
Frydays	2	9	16	23	30
Saturdays	3	10	17	24	31
Sundays	4	11	18	25	
Mundays	5	12	19	26	
Tuesdays	6	13	20	27	
Wednesdays	7	14	21	28	

Munday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesdayes	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesdayes	3	10	17	24	31
Thursdayes	4	11	18	25	
Frydayes	5	12	19	26	
Saturdayes	6	13	20	27	
Sundayes	7	14	21	28	

Fryday	1	8	15	22	29
Saturdays	2	9	16	23	30
Sundays	3	10	17	24	31
Mundays	4	11	18	25	
Tuesdays	5	12	19	26	
Wednesdays	6	13	20	27	
Thursdays	7	14	21	28	

Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29
Wednesdayes	2	9	16	23	30
Thursdayes	3	10	17	24	31
Frydayes	4	11	18	25	
Saturdayes	5	12	19	26	
Sundayes	6	13	20	27	
Mundayes	7	14	21	28	

Saturday	1	8	15	22	29
Sundays	2	9	16	23	30
Mundays	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesdays	4	11	18	25	
Wednesdays	5	12	19	26	
Thursdays	6	13	20	27	
Frydays	7	14	21	28	

KInd Reader, this Table readily shews the day of the Month for ever. *Example*, The first of *February* 1683. is on a *Thursday*, and I would know what day of the Month the Third *Wednesday* in that Month is? I seek for the Square in this Table that begins with *Thursday*, and in that Square look for *Wednesday*, and against it I find 7, 14, 21, 28. which are all the *Wednesdays* in that Month, the third answering the Question being the 21th. day of the Month. And so for any Day of any Month of any Year. The figures under each Month shew the number of Days, but in Leap-years *Feb.* has 29 Days

CHAP.

An Alphabetical *Account*, *of all the Carriers*, *Waggoners*, *and Stage-Coaches*; *that come to the ſeveral Inns in* London, Weſtminſter, *and* Southwark, *from all parts of* England *and* Wales; *with the reſpective Days of their Going out.*

Mondayes.

Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Leiceſterſhire, Ax in Alderman-bury.

St. Edmunds Bury, Bull in Biſhops-gate ſtreet.

Brackley in Northampton-ſhire, Mairmaid in Carter-lane.

Battle in Suſſex, Spur in Southwark.

Beudley in Worceſter-ſhire, Ipswich-Arms in Cullum-ſtreet.

Burton in Stafford-ſhire; Caſtle in Smithfield.

Bagworth in Leiceſter-ſhire, Caſtle in Smithfield.

Daventree in Northampton-ſhire, Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill.

Exeter, Roſe on Holbourn-Bridge.

Falkingham: Lincoln-ſhire, Bell in Weſt-Smithfield.

Gainsborough: Lincoln-ſhire, Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.

Grantham: Newark; Lincoln-ſhire, Croſs-Keys in white-Croſs-ſtreet.
Highworth; Wilt-ſhire, George on Holbourn-bridge
Kilworth; Leiceſter-ſhire, Red-Lyon in Alders-gate ſtreet.
Louth; Lincoln-ſhire, George in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Lyn, Green Dragon in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Leiceſter; Roſe in Weſt-Smithfield.
Lyncoln; Barton; Stanford, Grantham, Red-Lyon in Alders-gate ſtreet.
Loughborough; Leiceſter-ſhire, Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Mansfield; Nottingham-ſhire, George in Weſt-Smithfield.
Melton-Mowbray; Leſter-ſhire, Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill.
Nottingham; Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill.
Newmarket; Chequer in Holbourn.
Oxford: White Swan on Holbourn-bridge.
Pool; Dorſet-ſhire, Kings-Arms on Holbourn-bridge.
Portsmouth; White Hart in Southwark.
Petersfield; Queens-Heads in Southwark.
Richmond; York-ſhire, White-Horſe in Cripple-gate.
Tixal; Warwick-ſhire, Bell-Savage on Ludgate Hill.
Tamworth: Warwick-ſhire, Caſtle in Weſt-Smithfield.
Worceſter; Blue Boar in Holbourn.
Wolverhampton; Stafford-ſhire, Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill.
Wemington; Leſter-ſhire: Bear and ragged Staff in Smithfield.

Tueſ-

Tueſdayes.

ST. Albans; Cock in Alders-gate-ſtreet.
S Amerſham ; Buckingham-ſhire , Bell in Holbourn.
Brentrey ; Eſſex: Peuter Pot in Leaden-Hall-ſtrect.
Beconsfield ; Buckingham-ſhire, Bell in Warwick-Lane.
Ely ; Bull in Biſhops-gate-ſtreet.
Guilford : Surrey ; Queens-Head in Southwark.
Kempton: Hertford-ſhire ; Bell in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Stanſteed: Mountfitchet: Eſſex , Rams-Head in Fan-Church ſtreet.
Windſor : Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill.

VVedneſdayes.

B Infield, Bark-ſhire, George in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Biſhop-Stafford; Kings-Head in Leaden-Hall.
Buckingham: George in Weſt-Smithfield.
Biſciter : Oxford-ſhire, Bull in Holbourn.
Brill ; Buckingham-ſhire: Bear, and Ragged Staff, in Smithfield.
Copel: Bedford-ſhire, Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Cocthrop near Oxford: Bell in the Strand.
Dillington: Bedford-ſhire: George in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Dreyton: Buckingham-ſhire, Mairmaid in Carter-Lane.

Darking: Grey-hound in Southwark.
Epping: Eſſex, Nags-head in Aldgate
Hampſtead: Hertford-ſhire, George in Holbourn.
Huntington: Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Horſham: Suſſex; Kings-Head in Southwark.
Kimbolton: Huntington-ſhire; Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Litchfield: Stafford-ſhire; Caſtle in Wood-ſtreet.
Lemſtreet: Buckingham-ſhire, Bear and Ragged Staff, in Smithfield.
Marſh: Buckingham-ſhire, Mairmaid in Carter-Lane.
Norwich: Bull in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Newport: Eſſex, Dolphin in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Seare: Surrey; Katherine-Wheel in Southwark.
Tring: Buckingham-ſhire, George in Holbourn.
Watford: Hertford-ſhire, George in Holbourn.
VVickham: Buckingham-ſhire; George in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Wallingford: Bark-ſhire: Bull and Mouth in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Stoke, Bruen: Northampton-ſhire; Caſtle in Weſt-Smithfield.
Stoke-Haven: Buckingham-ſhire; Mairmaid in Carter-Lane.

Thurſdayes.

ABington: Bell in Fridays-ſtreet.
Aylsbury: George on Holbourn-Bridge.
Andover: Bark-ſhire; Kings Arms on Holbourn bridge.
Haverhill: Suffolk; four Swans in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.

Aber

Aberſley: Huntington-ſhire, Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Agham: Hamp-ſhire; White Hart in Charing-Croſs.
Arundel: Suſſex; Queens-head in Southwark.
Aſhford: Kent, Spur in Southwark.
Bradford: Bark-ſhire; White-Horſe in Southwark.
Baſingſtoke: Kings-Arms on Holbourn-bridge.
Burwaſh: Suſſex; Queens-head in Southwark.
Burford: Oxford-ſhire; Bell in Friday-ſtreet.
Barton: Oxford-ſhire; Bell in Wood-ſtreet.
Buckelbury: Bark-ſhire: Croſs-Keys in Wood-ſtreet.
Bedford: Cock in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Banbury: Oxford-ſhire; Roſe on Holbourn-bridge.
Chipton-Warden: Northampton-ſhire; white Swan on Holbourn-bridge.
Cherbury: Oxford-ſhire; Roſe on Holbourn-bridge.
Cranfield: Bedford-ſhire; George in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Canterbury-Poſt; Dark houſe in Billingsgate.
Coliasby: Northampton-ſhire; Caſtle in Weſt-Smithfield.
Crandon: Northampton-ſhire; Bear and Ragged Staff, in Smithfield.
Chipton-Norton: Oxford-ſhire; Idem.
Cramborough: Kent; Kings-head in Southwark.
Crambrooke: Kent; Talbot in Southwark.
Dunchurch: Warwick-ſhire; Caſtle in Weſt-Smithfield.
Derington and Welingborough: Northampton-ſhire; Caſtle in Weſt-Smithfield.
Dorſet: Salisbury; Blanford: Idem.
Dover: Rams-head in Eaſt-Smithfield.
Dorcheſter: Bell in the Strand.
Hooknorton: Oxfordſhire; Roſe on Holbourn-bridge.
Halliſax: York-ſhire; White-Horſe in Cripple-gate.
Hurſt: Bark-ſhire; Windmill in ſhoe Lane.
Harrold: Bedford-ſhire; Bear and Ragged Staff, in Smithfield.

Hitching: Hertford-ſhire; Swan in St. Johns-ſtreet
St. Ives: Huntington-ſhire; Croſs-Keys in White Croſs-ſtreet.
Ipſwich: Croſs-Keys in Grace-Church ſtreet.
Ingerſtone: Eſſex; three Nuns without Aldgate.
Kenton: Warwick-ſhire; George in Smithfield.
Kettring: Northampton-ſhire; Roſe in Weſt-Smithfield.
Lutterworth: Leſter-ſhire; Ram in Weſt-Smithfield.
Lawworth: Rugby: Dun-Church: Warwick-ſhire, Bell in VVeſt-Smithfield.
Leach-ſtead: Oxford-ſhire; Bell in Holbourn.
Malborough: White Swan on Holbourn-bridge.
Morlington: Oxford-ſhire; Sarazens head in Carter Lane.
Mavil: Suſſex; Kings-head in Southwark.
Newbury: Kings Arms on Holbourn-bridge.
Newport: Buckingham-ſhire: Bell in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Oldham: Aſton-under-Line: Lanca-ſhire, Red-Lyon in Red Croſs ſtreet.
Ony: Buckingham-ſhire; Red Lyon in Red Croſs-ſtreet.
Oundel: Northampton-ſhire, Ram in Smithfield.
Piſſey: Bark-ſhire; Croſs-Keys in White Croſs-ſtreet
Potten: Bedford-ſhire: Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Papworth: Kings head in Southwark.
Petworth: Suſſex: white Hart in Southwark.
Saffron-walden: Bull in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Strayton-harlow: Warwick-ſhire; Sarazens head Carter Lane.
Stratford on Avon: VVarwick-ſhire; Bell-Savage on Ludgate Hill.
Stony-Stratford: Buckingham-ſhire, Caſtle in VVeſt-Smithfield.

Stains

Stains: Kings Head in Southwark.
Shoreham: Suſſex; Queens-Head in Southwark.
Stow-market: Pewter Pot in Leaden-Hall-ſtreet.
Stanbourne: Eſſex; Ram in Fan-church ſtreet.
Thrapſon: Northampton-ſhire; Bear, and Ragged Staff, in VVeſt-Smithfield.
VVincheſter: Roſe on Holbourn-bridge.
VVitney: Oxford-ſhire; George in Holbourn.
Wit-church: Shrop-ſhire; Caſtle in VVeſt-Smithfield.
VVarwick: at the Roſe in VVeſt-Smithfield.
VViltopp: Hamp ſhire: VVind-Mill in ſhoe Lane.
VVatford: Leſter-ſhire; Caſtle in VVeſt-Smithfield.
VVadhurſt: Suſſex; Queens-Head in Southwark.

Fridayes.

BEckles: Suffolk; Croſs-Keys in Grace-Church-ſtreet.
Blackbourn: Preſton: Lanca-ſhire, Bloſoms Inn in Laurence Lane.
Backwel: Derby-ſhire; Bloſoms Inn in Laurence Lane.
Billinghurſt: Queens Head in Southwark.
Cheſham: Buckingham-ſhire; *W*nite Swan on Holbourn-bridge.
Coxel: Spread-Eagle in Grace-Church-ſtreet.
Cambridge: Bull in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Cheſterfield: Derby-ſhire; Caſtle in VVood-ſtreet.
Cirenceſter: Gloſter-ſhire; Caſtle in VVood-ſtreet.
Crandan: Buckingham-ſhire; George in VVeſt-Smithfield.
Colcheſter: Spread-Eagle in Grace-Church-ſtreet.
Chinord near Thame; Oxford-ſhire; Bell in the Strand.

Clare: Grace-Church-ſtreet, at the Spread Eagle.
Chicheſter; White-Hart in Southwark.
Chiteſton: Kent: White-Horſe in Southwark.
Duſeley: Gloſter-ſhire; Roſe in Holbourn.
Dunmore: high Ruden, Eſſex, Ram in Fan-Church-ſtreet.
Gloſter: Bell-Savage on Ludgate Hill.
Henley: white Swan on Holbourn-bridge.
Hadnam: Buckingham-ſhire; Talbot in the Strand.
Heningham: Spread-Eagle in Grace-Church-ſtreet.
Harwich: Sarazens Head within Aldgate.
Kendall: Weſtmorland; White-Horſe in Cripplegate.
Leeds: York-ſhire; idem.
Lancaſter: Wiggen: Warington: Liverpoole: Bolton: Swan with two Necks in Lad Lane.
Mancheſter: Bloſoms Inn in Laurence Lane.
Maxfield: Mancheſter: Congerton: Leake: Swan with two Necks in Lad Lane.
Middleton: Mancheſter: Boulton; Knuksford; Axe in Aldermanbury.
Maiden-head: Boult and Tun in Fleet-ſtreet.
Malmesbury: Wilt-ſhire; Bell in the Strand.
Northampton: Roſe in Weſt-Smithfield.
Royſton: Vine in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Rudenhigh: Eſſex; white Bear in Lime-ſtreet.
Southampton: white Swan in Holbourn.
Salisbury: Kings Arms on Holbourn-bridge.
Sheffield: York-ſhire; Caſtle in Wood-ſtreet.
Shrewsbury: Bell in the Strand.
Stroud: Gloſter-ſhire; Kings-Head at the Old Change.
Stroud-water: Gloſter-ſhire; three Cups in Breadſtreet.
Swallowfield: Wilt-ſhire; Bull in Holbourn.
Sunnock: Kent; Spur in Southwark.
Sudbury: Spread-Eagle in Grace-Church-ſtreet.

To-

Tociter: Northampton-ſhire; Caſtle in Weſt-Smithfield.
Thame: Oxford-ſhire; Sarazens-Head in Fridays ſtreet.
Ux-bridge: Bull in Holbourn.
Wing: Buckingham-ſhire; George in Holbourn.
Warrington: Lanca-ſhire; Caſtle and Falcon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Wisbich: Iſle of Ely: Bull in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Weeden: Northampton-ſhire; Pewter-Platter in St. John-ſtreet.
Walingford: Bark-ſhire; Caſtle in Wood-ſtreet.
VVoodford: Maiden-head in St. Giles.
VVittham: Eſſex: Croſs-Keys in Grace-Church-ſtreet.

Saturdayes.

Ashbourn: Derby-ſhire; Caſtle in VVood-ſtreet.
Brumley: Kent; Kings Arms in *Barnaby*-ſtreet.
Briſtol: three Cups in Bread-ſtreet.
Buſh: Idem.
Barnſtable: Devon-ſhire; Bull and Mouth in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Bleechenley: Surrey; half Moon in Southwark.
Briegnorth: Shrop-ſhire; Bull and Mouth in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Baldock: Hertford-ſhire; Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Billericay: Eſſex: blue Boar in white Chappell.
Bunnington: Hertford-ſhire; Dolphin in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Buſhey: Hereford-ſhire; Angell in St. Giles.

Coddiot: Hertford-ſhire: George in Aldersgat
Chelton: Gloſter-ſhire; Sarazens-head in Cart Lane.
Coventry: Warwick-ſhire; Bell Savage on Ludga Hill.
Chelmsford: Eſſex; Spread Eagle in Grace-Churc ſtreet.
Crookhorn: Evil; Gerrards Hall in Baſing-Lan
Denby: Rixham: Rutham; Bloſoms Inn, in Lau rence Lane.
Dunſtable: three Cups in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Egham; Surrey; black Lyon in Water-Lane.
Elſtree: Hertford-ſhire; Angel in St. Giles.
Epſom: Spread Eagle in Grace-Church-ſtreet.
Eatonbridge: Kent; White-Horſe in Southwark.
Everſham: Woſter-ſhire; Caſtle in VVood-ſtree
Grinſtead: Suſſex; White-Horſe in Southwark.
Hadham: Hertford-ſhire; Bull in Biſhopsgate ſtreet.
Hertford: Idem.
Hodſdon: Hertford-ſhire: Green-Dragon i Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
Hatfield: Idem; Red-Lyon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
Hereford: Croſs-Keys in VVood-ſtreet.
Sawbridge: Kidderminſter: VVooſter-ſhire; Bear and Ragged, Staff, in weſt-Smithfield.
Lempſter: Hertford-ſhire; white Swan in Holbourn
Ludlow: Shrop-ſhire; George in Aldersgate-ſtreet
Ledbury: Hereford-ſhire; Caſtle in VVood-ſtreet.
Luton: Bedford-ſhire; Cock in Aldergate-ſtreet.
Linsfield: Surrey; half Moon in Southwark.
Monmouth: Croſs-Keys in White-Croſs-ſtreet.
Maidſtone: Kent; Star in Fiſh-ſtreet Hill.
Malden: Eſſex; blue Boar in white Chappel.
Newport: Dreyton; Bloſoms Inn, in Lau rence-Lane.

On-

Onger: Eſſex; White-Bear in Lime-ſtreet.
Peterborough: Croſs-Keys in White-Croſs ſtreet,
Reading: Bark-ſhire; Gerrads-Hall in Baſing-Lane.
Rickmansworth: Hertford-ſhire; Grey-Hound in Holbourn.
Sturbridge: VVoſter-ſhire; Bear, and Ragged, Staff, in Smithfield.
Taunton-Dean: Somerſet-ſhire; Bell in VVood-ſtreet.
VVoolverhampton: Stafford-ſhire; Caſtle and Falcon in Aldersgate-ſtreet.
VVare: Vine in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
VVeſtcheſter: Bloſoms Inn, in Laurence Lane.
VVatford: Hertford-ſhire; Bull in Holbourn.
VVeam: Shrop-ſhire; Bloſoms Inn, in Laurence-Lane.
Yarmouth: Green Dragon in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet.
York: black Swan in Holbourn.

Next Follows the Names of the principal Fairs in England, &c. *Together with the Month, Day, and Place, where they be kept, more exactly than heretofore, for the uſe of all Citizens, and others that go to Fairs.*

January.

THe 5 day at Hicketford in Lancaſhire: the 6 day at Salisbury: the Thurſday after at Banbury: the 25 at Graveſend, Briſtol, Churching-

ford, Northallerton in Yorksh. every Wednesd from Christmas until June.

February.

The first day at Bromly in Lancashire: the 2 d at Reading in Barksh. Maidstone, Bickleſworth Beeklesfield, Bath, Lin, Bugwort: the 3 day Brogrove; on Valentines day, at Owndle in Nor Hamptonshire; Feversham: the 24 day at Hen upon Thames, Baldock: on Ashwednesday Royston, Dunstable, Eaton, Tamworth, Tu bridge, Lichfield, Exceter, Ciciter: the first Thur day in Lent at Banbury.

March.

The 3 day at Bromwel-braks in Norfolk: the at Bedford: the 12 at Alsome in Norfolk, Sudbur Wooburn: the 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall the 20 at Durham: the Munday before our Lad day at Kendal, Wisbich: the 25 day at Huntingto Northampton, Malden, Ashwel in Hartfordshire Newcastle: Mid-lent at Saffron-walden in Essex Goodfriday at Norwick: Palmsunday-eve at Wi bich, Worcester, Pomfret.

April.

Easter-munday at Oney in Bedfordsh. Gainsbo rough: Easter-tuesday at Daintry in Northamptonsh Godmorchester, Schole in Norfolk, *St.* Edmonds bury: on Wednesday at Wellingborough in Northamptonsh. on Friday in the same week at Darby: on Saturday at Bickleſworth: the 2 at Hitchen, Rochford, Northfleet: the 7 at Darby: the 9 at Billingsworth, Bickleſworth: the 22 at Stabford: the 23 at Ipswich, Harbin in Norfolk,

North-

Northampton, Sapſar in Hartfordſh. Charing, Hinningham, Tamworth, Bury in Lancaſhire, S. Pombs in Cornwall: the 27 at Dunmow in Eſſex, Oakham in Rutlandſhire, Buckingham, Darby: the 29 at Tenderden in Kent; Cleet: the 30 at Beverly a week together.

May.

The firſt day at Haveril in Eſſex, Layton-buzzard in Huntingtonſh. Rippon in Yorkſh. Reading, Maidſtone, Tuxford in the clay: the 3 at Elſtow in Bedfordſh. Noneaton in Warwickſh. Thedford in Norfolk, Chelmsford in Eſſex, Waltham-Abby, Hinningham, Rochdale, Bramyard: the 7 at Newſon in Lancaſhire, Beverly, Oxford: the 10 at Rocheſter, Dunſtable, Magfield in Suffolk: on Rogation-munday at Reach: on Aſcention-day at Thaxted, Beverly, Rippon, Sudminſter, Biſhop-ſtratford, S. Eedes, Wickham in Lancaſhire, Middle-Witch in Cheſh. Chappel-frith in Darbyſhire, on Whitſun-even at Skipton in Craven: on Whitſun-munday at S. Ives, Rygate in Surrey, Bickleſworth, Bradford, Agmunſham in Buckinſh. on Whitſun-tueſday at Newmarket: on Wednesday at Royſton: on Thurſday at Odehil in Northamptonſhire: the 26 day at Lenham: the 29 at Crainbrook.

June.

On Trinity-eve at Rowel, Kendal: on Corpus Chriſti at Banbury, Biſhops-ſtrat-ford, S. Eedes, Coventry, Newbury: the 9 at Maidſtone: the 11 at Breme in Norfolk, Bardfield in Eſſex: the 17 at Hadſtock: the 23 at S. Albans, Deerham in Norfolk, Shrewsbury: the 24 at Halſon in Suffolk, Barnwell beſide Cambridge, Bedford, Colcheſter, Rumford, Reading, Windſor, Halifax, Hartford

ford, Beverly, Haſelingden: the 26 at Briſtol, Darby: the 27 at Burton or Trent, Folſtone: the 28 at S. Pombs in Cornwal: the 29 at Peterborough, Aſhwell, Sudbury, Stebbing in Eſſex, Benington in Hardfordſhire.

July.

The 1, 2, and 3 dayes at Congelſton in Cheſh: the 7 at Royſton, Burntwood: the Munday after at Fodringham: the 11 at Partney for horſes: the 20 at Uxbridge, Coolidge, Woodſtock, Barkway: the 22 at Ickleton, Bickleſworth, Norwich, Colcheſter: the 25 at Audlyend beſide Walden, Reading.

Auguſt.

The firſt day at Bedford, S. Eedes, Dunſtable, Feverſham, Wisbich, Bickleſworth, Stoniſtratford: the 10 at Blackamore, Harple in Norfolk, Thaxted in Eſſex, S. Ives, Bedford, Banbury, Farnham, Brainford: the 15 at Cambridge, Huntington, Dunmow, Luton, Northampton: the 24 at London, Sudbury, Norwich, Oxford, Northalerton, Dover, Beggers-buſh, Burton: the 29 at Halſon in Suffolk, Harlow-buſh in Eſſex, Watford.

September.

The firſt day at S. Giles in the buſh. on Thurſday and Friday next before the 8 day, at Sandbach in Cheſh. the 7, 8, 9 and 10 dayes at Woodbury-hill in Dorſetſh. the 7 at Ware: the 8 at Huntington, Bury in Lancaſh. Partney, Wakefield, Northampton, and Sturbridge fair belonging to Cambridge begins: the 14 at Rippon for horſes, Waltham-Abbey, Cheſterfield in Darbiſhire, Richmond: the 21 day at Marleborough, Bedford, Baldor, S. Edmondsbury, Holden in Holderneſs, Braintry, Bracklymaiden, Malden:

the

the 29 at S. Ives, Basingstoke, Market-deeping, Shelford in Bedfordshire, Bishopstratford, Malden for horses, Stow in Lincolnshire; Thursday after at Banbury.

October.

The second at Salisbury: the 6 at Havent in Hampsh. Maidston, Coolidge, Gayworth by Lin, S. Faiths: the 8 at Bishopstratford, Harborough: the 9 at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire: the 13 at Windsor, Colchester, Gravesend: the 18 day at Ely, Bishopshatfield, Barnet, Banbury, Thirst, Burton on Trent: the 21 day at Saffron-Walden: the 23 at Bicklesworth: the 28 at Newmarket, Dis in Norfolk, Wakefield, Richdale in Lancashire.

November.

The first day at Chelmsford: the 2 at Epping-Kingstone on Thames, Padamhasson in Suffolk: the 6 day at Newport-pond, Bedford, Hartford: the 11 at Lodden in Norfolk, Lenton in Nottinghamshire, Hempton in Norfolk, Fockingham in Lincolnshire, Bridgstock in Northamptonsh. Marleborough: the 17 at Spalding in Lincolnshire, Harlow, Lincoln, Hide, Northampton: the 19 at Horsham in Kent: the 20 at S. Edmondsbury, Ingerstone in Essex, Heath: the 23 at Sandwich: the 30 at Boldoc, Bareford, Kolingborough, Maidenhead, Warrington, Rochester.

December.

The 5 at Pluckly: the 6 at S. Eedes, Woodstock, Spalding, Norwich in Cheshire, at Exeter, Senock in Kent, Arundell, Grantham: the 7 at Sandhurst: the 8 at Northampton, Clitheral in Lancashire, Huntington, Malpas in Cheshire: the 29 at Canterbury, Salisbury.

A Compleat Tide-Table, shewing the time of high water at *London*, *Gravesend*, the *Downs*, *Malden*, *Rochester*, *Quinborough*, *Portsmouth* and *Isle of White*, with Hours and Minutes.

The ☽ age.		London.		Gravesand.		Rochest		Quinbor.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	3	18	2	18	1	33	11	46
2	17	4	36	3	6	2	2	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	50	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	15	5	33	4	48
7	22	8	30	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	19	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	7	57	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	10	21	9	26
13	28	1	24	11	50	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	0	1	30	12	45	12	0

In the first collumn is the Moons age, in the second is the hours and minuts of high water at London-bridge, Gravesend, and other places. When the Moon is one day old, it is high water at London-bridge at three a Clock, 18 minutes past: and so it is when the Moon is 16 days old, and so it is with every Moons age; the Figure opposite to it, is the hour and Minute of high water in every collumn.

The

The most Exact Table of Interest ever yet extant, plainly shewing the true interest due upon any sum of mony, from 1 shil. to 100 pounds, what is due for a week, a month, a year, after the usual rate of 6 l. the hundred.

		A week			A month			3 months				6 months				A year			
		s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Shillings	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	72
	2	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44
	3	0	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	54	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16
	4	0	0	5	0	0	24	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	87
	5	0	0	7	0	0	30	0	0	0	90	0	0	1	80	0	0	3	60
	6	0	0	8	0	0	36	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	08	0	0	4	32
	7	0	0	10	0	0	42	0	0	1	26	0	0	2	52	0	0	5	04
	8	0	0	11	0	0	48	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	83	0	0	5	76
	9	0	0	12	0	0	55	0	0	1	62	0	0	3	24	0	0	6	48
	10	0	0	13	0	0	60	0	0	1	80	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20
Pounds	1	0	0	2	0	1	20	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20	0	1	2	40
	2	0	0	55	0	2	40	0	0	7	20	0	2	2	40	0	2	4	80
	3	0	0	82	0	3	60	0	0	10	80	0	1	9	60	0	3	7	20
	4	0	1	10	0	4	80	0	1	2	40	0	2	4	80	0	4	0	60
	5	0	1	38	0	6	00	0	1	6	00	0	3	5	0	0	6	9	0
	6	0	1	65	0	7	20	0	1	9	60	0	3	7	20	0	7	2	40
	7	0	1	93	0	8	40	0	2	1	20	0	4	2	40	0	8	4	80
	8	0	2	21	0	9	60	0	2	4	80	0	4	9	60	0	9	7	20
	9	0	2	48	0	10	80	0	2	8	40	0	5	4	80	0	10	9	60
	10	0	2	76	1	0	00	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0
Tens of Pounds.	20	0	5	52	2	0	00	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0
	30	0	5	28	3	0	00	0	9	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	16	0	0
	40	0	1	4	4	0	00	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0
	50	1	1	80	5	0	00	0	15	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0
	60	1	4	57	6	0	00	0	18	0	0	1	16	0	0	3	12	0	0
	70	1	7	33	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0
	80	1	10	9	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	16	0	0
	90	2	0	85	9	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	14	0	0	5	8	0	0
	100	2	3	61	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

A Perpetual Almanack of daily use to all Traders.

April. July.	*Septemb. Decemb.*	*June. Febr.*	*March. Novemb.*	*August.*	*May. Janu.*	*October.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	00	00	00	00

Note; *That on what day of the week the year begins, the figure under each month is the same day of the week until the year ends.* As for Example; *The* 25 *day of the first month called* March, *was on the* 3*d day of the week, called* Tuesday, *under* September *and* December *you see* (2,) *which sheweth* Tuesday *to be the second day of each of those Months; and so go on to the end of the month, and the like in all the other months.*

A *Table of the four Terms and their Returns; a thing Vſefull for all to know.*

Hillary Term begins January 23, ends February 12, and hath four Returns.

Octab.Hil.January 20.	Craſt. Purif. February 3
Quind.Hil.January 27.	Octab.Purif.Eebruary 9

Eaſter Term begins April 28, ends May 24 and hath five Returns.

Quind. Paſch.Ap. 26	Quinq; Paſch. May 17
Tres Paſch: May 3	
Menſ. Paſch. May 10	Craſt. Aſcen. May 21

Trinity Term begins *June* 11, ends *June* 30 and hath four Returns.

Craſt. Trin. June 7	Quin. Trin. June 21.
Octab.Trin. June 14	Tres Trin. June 15.

Michaelmas Term begins October 23, ends November 29 and hath ſix Returns.

Tres Mich. October 20	Craſt.Mar.Novemb.11
MenſeMich.October27	Octab.Mar,Novem. 18
Craſt.anim.November3	Quind.Mar.Novem. 25

Next

Next Follows several forms of Bills Bonds, Releases, Counter-Bonds, Judgments, &c. very Usefull for Tradesmen and others who are far distant from those whose Employ it is to draw them up.

Bills and Obligations, One to One.

KNow all men by these presents, that I John Ashles of Gaywood in the County of Norfolk Yeoman, do ow and am indebted unto John Anoaks of Giton in the County aboveſaid, Gentleman, the sum of One and twenty pounds of good and lawful money of England, to be paid to the aboveſaid John Anoaks, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in and upon the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, at or in the now dwelling house of the aboveſaid John Anoaks, for the which payment well and truly to be made, I bind my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, in the sum of Forty two pounds of like moneys of *England*, firmly by these presents: In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the first day of June, One thousand six hundred sixty and three.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

A

A Bill Obligatory, Two bound for One.

BE it known unto all men by theſe preſents, that We John Ely of Kings Lyn, in the County of Norf. Taylor, and Thomas Hum of Chlen in the County of Suff. Gent. owe, and are indebted unto John White of Kings Lyn Button-maker, the ſum of one hundred pounds of lawful Engliſh money, to be paid to the aboveſaid John White, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, in and upon the firſt day of July next after the date hereof, at or in the Cuſtom-houſe porch in Kings Lyn, for the which payment we bind us, and either of us, the Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators of us, and either of us in the ſum of Two hundred pound, of like Engliſh money firmly by theſe preſents. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto put our hands and Seals, July the firſt 1663.

Sealed and delivered
in the preſence of

An Obligation with a Condition.

NOverint univerſi per preſentes nec Edw: Knot *de* Middleton *in Comitat:* Norf. *yeeman, texeri & firmiter Obligari* Willielmo Wild *de* Bilney *in Comitat: predicto in Decem libris bonæ & legalis Monetæ Angliæ ſolvend. eidem* Willielmo Wild, *aut ſue certo Aternato, Executoribus, Adminiſtratoribus vel Aſſignatis ſuis, ad quam quidem ſolutionem bene & fideliter faciend. Obligo me,*

Hæ-

Hæredes, Executores & Adminiſtratores meos firmiter per preſentes. Sigille meo ſigillat. Dat. ſexto die Octobris Anno Regni Regis Caroli *ſecundi Duodecimo, Annoq; Domini*, 1662.

THe condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the abovebound Edward Knot, his Heirs, Executors, Aminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid to the aboveſaid *William Wild* his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, the ſum of Five pounds of good and lawful money of England, in and upon the ſecond day of Auguſt next enſuing the date hereof, at, or in the dwelling houſe of the aboveſaid *William Wild* of *Bilny*; That then this preſent Obligation ſhall be void and of no effect, or elſe to remain in full power, force, and vertue.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of *Edw: Knot.*

J. D.
R. S.

A ſhort Bill.

I John Roſe owe unto Edward Pitling the ſum of Ten pounds of Engliſh money, for the payment whereof I bind me, or my Heirs. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal, May the ſecond, 1662.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of

An

An Acquitance.

BE it known unto all men by theſe preſents, That I Roger Bramble have received of VVilliam Bramble the ſum of One hundred pounds of lawfull money of England in full diſcharge of all Debts, Reckonings, Accounts, and Demands whatſoever from the beginning of the VVorld to this day, being March the firſt, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty two. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal the day and year above written.

Sealed and delivered
in the preſence of

A Copy of a Will.

IN the Name of God, *Amen*, the firſt day of *July* 1663. according to the Computation of the Church of *England*. I *Edward Nonſuch* of *Kings-Lynn* in the County of *Norfolk* Gent. being of perfect Memory & Remembrance, praiſed be God, do make and ordain this my laſt VVill and Teſtament, in manner and form following.

viz.

IMprimis, I bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty GOD my Maker, hoping that through the Meritorious Death and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt my only Saviour and Redeeme, to receive free pardon and forgiveneſs of all my ſins; and as for my body to be buried in Chriſtian burial at the diſcretion of my Executrix hereafter nominated.

Item,

Item, I give unto my Son *Edward Nonsuch*, the summ of Five hundred pounds. Item, I give unto my Daughter Short —— the summ of Five hundred pounds. Item, I give unto daughter Julian the summ of Five hundred pounds.

Item, all the rest of my Houses, Leases, Lands, Tenements, and Goods whatsoever, I give unto Susan my Wife for term of her Life, and then to my Son Edward and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that shall pay all my Debts and Legates, and make her sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, revoking all other Wills and Testaments.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal the day & year first above written.

A Judgment.

MR. W. Slim, Mr. Jo. Slack, or Mr. Tho. Brains, these are to desire you, or one of you, to appear for Mr. *John Dunn* of Legit in Norf. Gent. in the Court of Common Pleas, at the Suit of *John Sutton* of Kings Lynn in the County of Norf. Gent. In an Action of debt, of one thousand pounds, and to accept the declaration, and there to plead. *Non sum informatus*, or by not gainsaying the same, to confess the said debt, with Costs thereupon, in the rolles of this Term of Trinitie in the said Court. And for which you or any of you shall do in the premisses this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and Seal the 24. day of June, 1668.

John Dunn.

Sealed and delivered to the use of the said Attorneys, in the presence of,
Jo. Smith, & W. Wimbell.

Directions to Young Shop-keepers, *about their ſetting up in the World, when they come out of their Apprenticeſhips.*

MY Firſt Advice to you, as to this is, That you look upon this buſineſs, as that which deſerves much Advice. There being not a few, who by their haſte and precipitation in this affair, have ruined their fortunes: and while they have been weary of being Servants, have made themſelves in a ſhort time perpetual Slaves to indulgence and want. For if having once ſet up, you then miſcarry, it proves like blaſting of a young Sprout, which, if not thereby utterly kill'd, yet becomes ſo checkt and dejected, that it never attains a freſh and flouriſhing condition after. It concerns you therefore to look before you leap, and not to be induc'd by the name of Maſter and a Shop, to skip into that in haſte, from whence you will be ſhortly turn'd out with ſhame.

It hath been obſerv'd, that they ſeldome prove well; who ſet up young; that age being for the moſt part precipitate, and forwarder to do than to conſider, and alſo apt to pre-occupy the ſucceſs of things, by a too promiſing hope: and like young Setters, to ſet an Haunt inſtead of a Covie; whereby they are many times groſly abuſed, and erre at ſuch a rate, as admits of (onely if any; yet) a difficult recovery. Whereas thoſe that like bobbed Partridges have been ruſt in the Net of deception; by what they have obſerv'd at others charge, are much more wary and cautious of being again tra-

pan'd. Besides, Age doth give a natural allay, like a *Bartholomew-dew*, cooling the immoderate heat and rashness of younger years.

It is therefore taken notice of, that young men do then prosper best, when they have either served as Journey-men unto some wary Stagers; or have the happiness to be taken in as Partners unto such, Whereby; as Bears by their grown Cubs, they are taught to catch the prey with the greatest cleverness and certainty, and with the least hazzard.

'Tis not amiss here also to admonish you, that great Rents have very often broke the back of young beginners; who before they could get acquaintance, and gain custom to defray the charge of so great expence, are drain'd dry, to the very vital blood, and experienc'd, like a Candle for want of Fat to feedthe the Fire on't: Consider therefore, that *omne principium est debile*; and the strongest man was at first but *punctum taciens*, such a small matter as could hardly be discerned, and 'tis wisdom to dispose all thy projects in a proportion to that infirmity: For he that arms himself beyond his own dimensions, is incumbred with his own Furniture, and commonly falls the more ridiculous subject of others scorn and triumph. Be therefore advised to begin warily, having as the first, so the last game to play; and as one jested, it being all one and one all; it concerns you so to dispose it, as may admit of the least hazzard.

Nor is it less good counsel to begin low, according to the advice of the Country-man, to eat your brown Bread first: If there were no other reason, at least, because 'tis shameful to come lower. And experience tells us, that the Bullock which hath been fed Hay, will almost starve before 'twill be kept with Straw: for though there be nothing more easie than to

o come down, ſo there's nothing more difficult than to bring our minds to it.

But further, as thoſe Structures which are raiſed higheſt, have always their foundations laid loweſt; ſo you can hardly inſtance in any great eſtate, whoſe beginning was not with ſuch a providence, as conſulted for mean things. And this doubtleſs may be rendred as the principal cauſe, ſo that very few of thoſe prove ſucceſsful, who have been furniſh'd out into the World plentifully by their friends: for building thereupon with too much confidence, they ſet out at ſuch a rate, as before they have run far, breaks their wind; whereas they who come forth under-hatcht, conſcious of their own infirmity, ride with a ſtrait hand, and if they were wiſe, put not into a gallop, till their wind be well rack'd: and by that means prove of good Spur-mettle to the laſt.

And therefore do not ſettle thy ſelf in a great Houſe, for it is much better the Houſe ſhould be too little for a day, than too big for a year; there being not only the inconvenience of much Repair (for a great body muſt be plentifully maintain'd) but there is a kind of inclination which it begets of coſtlineſs and expence, when the mind runs upon the knack of Uniformity, and the Spaniſh Faſhion is thought ugly, with the huge Doublet and ſcanty Breeches. Beſides, a great Houſe muſt have great Furniture; and the Coſtlineſs of Houſholdſtuff is as great a Vanity as can lightly come under your Conſideration; for Money laid out in this reſpect, is not only buried without profit, but is diminiſh'd daily; for Houſholdſtuff is dear to buy, and cheap to ſell; and herein, if in any thing, you may quickly bring a Noble to Nine-

pence. And there is another inconvenience in't for this expence doth usually befall the young Beginners, when the Wives portion is newly receiv'd, and the Bride that so lately was, must be humour'd in Housholdstuff corresponding to the Wedding Clothes; though then Money in the Purse be as necessary as Blood in the Veins: and to be lavish of that in the furnishing of an House, where it lies dead and turns to no profit, is like the humour of Tavern keepers, who hang out a brave Sign on the out-side that cost many pounds, and have Wine within would poison an Horse; whereas were that Money laid out on choice Liquor, the good Wine would need no Bush.

Directions for the well managing a Trade.

THe first is, depute not another to do that business which thou thy self canst effect; for he that hath a Mouth of his own, must not say to another blow: nor is it probable that another should concern himself in thy affairs as thy self, who feeling where the Shoe wrings thee, art not only more active by the present smart, but more sensible to which part to apply a Remedy. And if those whom thou employest be negligent, thy business is undone; if diligent, thy business in a short time becomes theirs; and like the Mayors of the Palace in *France*, and the Sultans in *Egypt*, they set up for themselves, and thrust out their Masters, while they mind their ease and give up their Affairs to be managed by others. And to give you a clearer sight how much this matter doth

doth concern you: I'll tell you a true Story, and leave you to think on't. There was a Gentleman in *Surrey* that had Land worth two hundred pounds *per annum*, which he kept in his own hands; but running out every year, he was neceſſitated to ſell half of it to pay his Debts, and Lett the reſt to a Farmer for One and Twenty Years: Before that Term was expired, the Farmer one day bringing his Rent, ask'd him if he would ſell his Land? Why, ſaith he, would you buy it? If it pleaſe you, ſaith the Farmer. How? ſaith he, that's ſtrange: Tell me how this comes to paſs, That I could not live upon twice as much, though 'twere my own; and you upon the one half thereof, though you have paid Rent for't, are able to buy it. O Sir, ſaith the Farmer, but two words made the difference, you ſaid *Go*, and I ſay *Come*. What's the meaning of that? ſaith the Gentleman. Replies the Farmer. *You lay in Bed, or took your pleaſure, and ſent others about your Buſineſs: and I roſe betimes and ſaw my Buſineſs done my ſelf.*

And therefore to this we may well add the conſideration of that Old Engliſh Proverb:

He that will Thrive.
Muſt Riſe by Five.

And that other to the ſame purpoſe:

He that lies long in Bed his Eſtate feels it.

For doubtleſs thoſe young men who muſt build up their own Fortunes, had need be early at it. It being not only true, *Aurora Muſis Amica*, but as true that for all Buſineſs, and in all Countries the Sun

riseth in the Morning, Occasion then combining her Head, and putting the Lock of successful Opportunity into your hand. And therefore *Solomon* is so positive, that *the Sluggard shall be clothed with rags.* And a more unthrifty Generation the World surely scarce ever knew, than those our days afford, who sit up to play till midnight, and lie in Bed till noon the next day; who give so large an evidence what consequences follow thence; being as bare of Money for the most part as the *Lybian* Desarts of Waterstrings, or he that is broke of Friends.

In the next place be advised not to engage in too many businesses, lest some Irons burn; nor in too great Affairs, lest thy loss prove Irrepairable: Remembring that in a great River Fish is to be found, but then take heed you be not drown'd: For great Undertakers are like Forelorn Hopes. *Aut Cæsar, aut Nullus*; and in desperate Casts 'tis very great odds if you throw not *Ams Ace.* And on the other hand, many businesses are like the King of *Spain*'s Dominions, that lie so far asunder, the charge of keeping them eats out the profit. So that there are very few who thus engage themselves, but have by experience found *that man disquieteth himself in vain.* I once my self, to my no small loss, had concerns with a person involv'd in much business, of whom it may seem that Speech was not meant, *In the sweat of thy brows thou shalt eat Bread*, for he sweat till he was ready to starve, working himself by a world of business out of many Thousands, till at last he was necessitated to take harbour in a prison.

But certainly as 'tis an happiness to have our business within our reach, so is it no less to be our selves without the reach of business, I mean to be so much in our own power, as not to be perplext with our concerns,

but

but do our duty in that way wherein God's providence hath plac'd us with all our might, and leave the whole ſucceſs to him that doth diſpoſe all things as he will, and frequently effects things happy for us, by thoſe very means which did moleſt and grieve us, Thus is the priſon made a ſtep to raiſe up *Joſeph* to be Lord of *Egypt*; and ſo *Rome's* burning by the *Gauls*, was but the demoliſhing of Shepherds Cottages, that they might be chang'd into much more ſtately and magnificent Structures. So that in truth, we know not what we ſhould be pleas'd at moſt, or troubled, what to refuſe or what deſire: When our Wiſhes many times do prove our Ruine, and as the *Satyriſt* obſerv'd.

Evertere domos totas optantibus ipſis, Dii faciles.

For our Proſperity not ſeldom doth undo us; and 'tis the peculiar praiſe of *Veſpatian*, that he onely, of all the Princes that went before him, was the better for reigning. And I think we can hardly parrallel him with any that came after him, unleſs it be our *Henry* the Fifth. 'Tis therfore excellent, and much more conducing to our Peace, to entertain Occurrents with indifference, as in uncertainty to give our judgment of them, whether they're good or hurtful to us: And like the *Hollanders*, who though the greateſt Traders in the World, and moſt induſtrious, yet *Starda* ſaith of them, and he an Enemy, That whatſoever Gain or Loſs befalls them, they paſs it by with ſuch a little ſence of joy or Grief, *Ut alienis intereſſe non ſua curare eredas*; You'ld think they were but only Lookers on of others buſineſs, and not concern'd in it as their own.

Let me offer this alſo to your practice, that you

be cunning and honest, which agrees with our Saviour's Direction, *Be ye wise as Serpents, and innocent as Doves*; for that cunning which hath no respect to Right, is like dealing in Fire-works, or working in a Mine, whereby the Enemy is not always endamaged, but the Wise are often taken in their own Craftiness. If men be disposed, like that *Roxalana*, to be wittily wicked, the Devil that old Serpent and Deceiver, will furnish them with Arts; but he commonly deals with them as he doth with Witches, with whom he always plays a slippery trick, in the Conclusion; and they whose whole Life was but a Cheat, are cheated themselves most miserable at the last. For in the observation which I have made, I never knew any of these Craft-masters that in the winding up of their Affairs came out as they went in; but like the subtile Chymists, with their Policies and Tricks, when they look for Gold, are blown up in Dust, or like the Politick Count St. *Paul*, in the time of *Lewis* the Eleventh, who spun so fine a Thread of subtile Contrivances between that King and *Charles* the Warlike Duke of *Burgundy*, that while he was trusted neither by the one nor the other, the end of his Cunning was his own Confusion. When on the other hand, *mark the Perfect man, and behold the Upright for the End of that man is Peace.* GOD giving his Blessing to the Honestly-Wise, aud prospering those Designs, which like the quiet Herd, lie in the Pail of Integrity, when that Rambling Dear, whom no Fence of Equity holds, is in continual fear, and proves a lean poor Rascal.

The

The Compleat Houſe-keeper, *or Directions to all* Tradesmen, *for the well and cheap ordering their Domeſtick Affairs.*

AND the firſt ſhall be to avoid thoſe hangers on, that are the Flies which attend the Fleſh of others Tables, and requite you with their Maggots: ſuch as your Chare-Women, and men at a call, who make it their work to rob you under a finer notion then that of plain ſtealing; or at beſt, like thoſe Beggars who give you an half-farthing Wand, that they may receive your two pence. Such as theſe ſhall your Servants have to ſerve their turn with a wet finger; and pay them largely, not with their own Money, but your Meat: which if you connive at; they praiſe you highly, and yon are their very good Maſter: and when they have undone you, ſhall do you this kindneſs, to ſay 'tis pity, for *You were no Bodies Foe but your own.*

Yet think not much to be free in the relief of thoſe you know to be poor, and labour with induſtry to get their own Livings: For Alms to the idle, is like Greece to a Cart-Wheel, which makes it go round the eaſier, but ſtill upon the ſame Axel; whereas ſupply to thoſe who are wanting, yet laborious, or impotently neceſſitous, is a debt due to their want; yet of that nature, that while we pay what is their due, God accepts it as a Loan, and hath put himſelf under an Obligation to make Repayment. And truly I have obſerved, that while I have known many undoe themſelves with riotous Houſe-keeping, entertaining needleſs Gueſts and idle Bellies; I could never yet

meet with any, who could say, he was the poorer, nay not the richer, for such Acts of Charity as were done to the Needy: But that such distributions, like the Loaves of our Saviour among the four thousand, leave behind them more baskets of Fragments, for the Heirs to give away, than the Principal was in quantity, which the Father so expended.

Yet let me tell you, 'tis no Wisdom to make your Servants your Almoners, and allow them the liberty of disposing your Charity; for one hand to give is enough in a Purse. And that Charity is the best which hath the Spirit of discerning; and like that Boy gives Honey to the Bees, but hath a Whip to drive away the Drones.

Be here advised too, not to be given to the humour of costly entertainments. For I have often seen that men of that fancy have inverted the Kallender, and have found their Fasts after their Festivals; who, when they have spent all, have been as welcome to their Guests, as a former Wives old Clothes to a new married Bride. Besides, the Obligation which you lay by your Cost on those which are entertained, is for the most part as far below it, as the Church of St. *Faiths* is beneath *Paul*'s Steeple. For the most at such encounters are more concern'd to censure your expence, then acknowledge your kindness; and generally jeer at some things you might fail in, rather than fairly accept what you courteously intended.

But the entertainment of great Persons is a greater vanity: For such think they oblige you, in doing you the honour to eat up your Cheer; which to them which fare sumptuously every day, is scarce look't upon as extraordinary; so that instead of accepting your civility, they resent it as an affront

ſtront that it was no richer; and what ſhall be indeed profuſion in you, will be lookt upon but as the Wrens piſſing in the Sea to them

But what I have here ſaid of entertainment, I intend not of ſuch as are accidentally Gueſts, Perſons that come to viſit in kindneſs: For unto ſuch as theſe, entertainment is due, and ought to be free, and proportioned to the quality of the Perſons concerned, with that heartineſs and plenty, as may abundantly ſpeak for you, that then are welcome: And in very deed, ſuch intercourſe as theſe, are neceſſary to preſerve a mutual Friendſhip, and keep alive the remembrance, of that Kindred and Relation, which otherwiſe, like unremoved Legs, would grow into the Earth, which at firſt begat them.

But what Houſe ſoever you keep when Friends are with you, let your ordinary and private fare be never coſtly; but ſuch, as though the beſt in its kind, yet plain and wholſome; to fortifie Nature, and nouriſh, not to tickle the Palate: For the Bit that one eats makes no Friend: For to pleaſe the dainty Tooth, is an expenſive humour, and doubles that charge which Houſe-keeping bringeth; while the ſauce is more than the Meat; and 'tis as dear to Cook a Diſh, as to provide it. And verily the vanity of ſome deſerves our wonder, who are of that Heliogabalian Stomach, to which nothing doth reliſh which is not dear, and fancie Fiſh moſt when fartheſt from ſhore; then onely loving Peaſe, when they are ſcarce to be had; and Cherries, when they are ty'd on Sticks.

In buying Proviſions be your own Caterer, wherein at leaſt you may have this convenience, that you may pleaſe your ſelf. Beſide, however faithful your Servant may be, ſo that he lets down no gnats without a ſtrain; you cannot expect that he ſhould part with

with your Coyn, with that care and difficulty as you would your ſelf, whoſe dayly feeling, how much proviſion doth pinch, makes wary, and hard to be drawn to expence.

But be chiefly advis'd not to run on the Score; for you may be aſſured, that with great advantage you may take up Money at Uſe to pay ready down: For there's none of them all, but reckons how they forbear, and will be ſure to be allow'd, not onely becauſe they muſt ſtay for their Money, but truſt; there being nothing ſo certain in the World, as that which is preſent. You will alſo find that a true Proverb, *That the beſt, is beſt cheap:* For beſides that in fleſh, there is much the leſs quantity of Bones for the weight, where they are covered almoſt twice of the thickneſs: in all other things you'll find much the leſs waſte, becauſe that which is the good goes down without Scraps, while parings and Refuſe go a great way in what is not. Servants making no ſcruple to caſt that to the Dogs, which they are ſoon apt to think is not good enough for themſelves.

Be you alſo aſſur'd, that the beſt of Servants muſt be over-lookt: for it is rare to find thoſe, who will not make waſte: And as it is fit they ſhould have to the full, their Meat being a great part of the wages of their work; So are there few, but do labour under fulneſs of Bread; and none that conſider of what they would be glad, when they come to keep a poor houſe of their own.

In your buying Proviſions, you'll find it the beſt to go to their Fountains; for the farther from thence ſo much the dearer. There being no ſecond-hand, but ſo licks his own fingers, as what while he hath his gains, the Commodity is inhan'cd; and that which is his livelyhood, muſt be what you give more than he paid. 'Tis

'Tis alſo beſt to buy by the great: All Chapmen complying much ſooner for much than for a little; their gains by ſo much the more conſiderable, and their put-off the greater. But then muſt your Expenditor be wary, and ſo give out the ſtore which you have provided, as remembring the place to ſpare, is never at the bottom. Beſide, the much more eaſineſs to lurch the greater quantities, where a little taken is not diſcern'd: for which cauſe, it is not ſafe to truſt a Servant at an whole heap; there being very few of that Integrity, as then to keep their hands from picking, when none can witneſs that they did prevaricate; or if they be ſuch, it is not ſafe to tempt with opportunity.

The several Rates that now are, and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Pacquets, and Parcels, to or from any of His Majesties Dominions, to or from any other parts or places beyond the Seas, are as followeth, that is to say,

		s.	d.
Morlaix, St. *Maloes*, *Caen*, *Newhaven*, and places of like distance, Carriage paid to *Rouen*	*Single*	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Hamburgh, *Colen*, *Frankfort*, Carriage paid to *Antwerp*, *is*	*Single*	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0
Venice, *Genova*, *Legorn*, *Rome*, *Naples*, *Messina*, and all other parts of *Italy*, by way of *Venice*, *Franct pro Mantua*	*Single*	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	8
Marseilles, *Smirna*, *Constantinople*, *Aleppo*, and all parts of *Turkey*, Carriage paid to *Marselles*.	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ *Oun.*	2	9
	Ounce	2	8
And for Letters brought from the same places to *England*	*Single*	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0
The Carriage of Letters brought into *England*, from *Callice*, *Diep*, *Bulloign*, *Abbeville*, *Amiens*, *St. Omers*, *Montrel*	*Single*	0	4
	Double	0	8
	Treble	1	0
	Ounce	1	0

Roven

		s.	d.
Roven	*Single*	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Genova, Legorn, Rome, and other parts of *Italy*, by way of *Lyons, Francf* pro *Lyons*	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ *Oun.*	2	9
	Ounce	3	9

The Carriage of Letters Outwards.

		s.	d.
To Bourdeaux, *Rochel*, *Nants, Orleans, Bayon, Tours*, and places of like distance, Carriage paid to *Paris*	*Single*	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	0
Letters brought from the same places into *England*	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ *Oun.*	3	0
	Ounce	4	0

The Carriage of Lerters Outwards.

		s.	d.
To *Norembourgh, Bremen, Dantzick, Lubeck, Lipswick*, and other places of like distance, Carriage paid to *Hamburgh*	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ *Oun.*	3	0
	Ounce	4	0
Paris	*Single*	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	0
Dunkirk, Ostend, Lisle, Ipers, Cambray, Ghent, Bruxels, Bruges, Antwerp, and all other parts of *Flanders*. *Sluce, Flushing, Middleburgh, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delph, Hague*, and all other parts of *Holland* and *Zealand*	*Single*	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0

All

All Merchants Accounts, not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Exchange, Invoices, Bills of Lading, ſhall be allowed without rate in the price of the Letters, and alſo the Covers of the Letters not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marſeillis*, *Venice*, or *Legorn*, towards *Turkey*.

The ſaid Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of ſeventy-ſeven perſons; who give their actual attendance reſpectively, in the diſpatch of the buſineſs.

Upon this Grand Office, depends one hundred eighty two Deputy-Poſt-Maſters in *England* and *Scotland*; moſt of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and ſub-Poſt-Maſters in their Branches; and alſo in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, conſiſting of Eighteen like Officers, and Fourty-five Deputy-Poſt-Maſters.

The Preſent Poſt-Maſter-General, keeps conſtantly, for the Tranſport of the ſaid Letters and Pacquets;

Between *England* and ——— { *France*, two Pacquet-Boats. / *Flanders*, two Pacquet-Boats. / *Holland*, three Pacquet-Boats. / *Ireland*, three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Poſt-Maſters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper Charge.

And as the Maſter-piece of all thoſe good regulations, eſtabliſhed by the preſent Poſt-Maſter-General, for the better Government of the ſaid Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns, of *England*, ſo well to their reſpective Poſt-Stages, that there is no conſiderable Market-Town, but hath an eaſie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the ſaid Grand Office, in the due courſe of the Males every Poſt. Though

Though the Number of Letters Miſſive in *England*, were not at all conſiderable in our Anceſtors days, yet it is now ſo prodigiouſly great, (ſince the meaneſt People have Generally learnt to write) that the Office is Farmed for above 40. rather 50000 *l.* a Year.

The Rates *and* Orders *of* Coach-men.

BY an Act of Parliament made in the Fourteenth Year of Our Soveraign Lord King *CHARLES* the Second, it is appointed, That no perſon or perſons, after *May* 1. 1662. ſhall preſume to drive, (except Stage-Coaches) or let the Hire by the hour or day, or otherwiſe, any Hackney-Coach or Coach-Horſes, within the Pariſhes compriſed within the Bills of Mortality, without an eſpecial Licenſe from the Commiſſioners appointed by His Majeſty for Licenſing and regulating Hackney Coaches. That no Horſe Gelding, or Mare, to be uſed with ſuch Coaches, be under 14 hands high, according to the Standard. That the number of Coaches ſo Licenſed, ſhall not exceed 400. That every Coach ſo Licenſed ſhall have a Mark of diſtinction by Figure, or otherwiſe, as the Commiſſioners ſhall think fit, to the end they may be known, if any complaint ſhall be made of them. That no perſon ſhall be Licenſed to keep more than two Coches, which Coaches ſhall have ſeveral Figures or Marks of diſtinction, as if belonging to ſeveral perſons. That no perſon ſhall put that Figure or Mark upon his Coach, which is appointed for any other, under the forfeiture of five pounds. That no perſon ſhall be Licenſed to drive or keep a Hackney-Coach, or Coach-Horſes, that uſes any other Trade

or

or Occupation. That first such as have been ancient Coach-men, or such Coach-men as have suffered for their Service to His Majesty or his Father, or the Widows of such (that have Coaches of their own) be Licensed. That the Commissioners forfeit one hundred pounds for every Coach they License above the number of 400.

That no Hackney-Coach-man so Licensed, shall presume to take for his Hire in or about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, above Ten shillings for a day, reckoning 12 hours to the day; and by the hour, not above 18 pence for the first hour, and 12 pence for every hour after; nor for his Hire from any of the *Inns* of Courts, or thereabouts, to any part of St. *James*, or *Westminster* (except beyond *Tuttle-Street*) above 12 pence, and the like from the same places to the *Inns* of *Courts*, or thereabouts; nor from the *Inns of Courts*, or thereabouts, to the *Royal Exchange*, more than 12 pence; but if to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or places thereabouts, 18 pence; and so from the same places to the said *Inns of Court*, as aforesaid. That the like Rates be observed from or to any place, at the like distance with the places before named. That if any Coach-man shall refuse to go at, or exact more for his Hire than these Rates, he shall for every Offence forfeit Ten Shillings.

The Rates *and* Orders *for* Car-men.

ALL Car-men, Trading or Working with Cars, in the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, shall and may demand, and take for every Carriage or Load, of the Commodities under-mentioned, the Rates hereafter following, that is to say,

From

	s.	d.
From any the Wharfs between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, *Fen-Church-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and places of like diſtance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight	2	2
And being above 20 Hundred Weight, for every Hundred	2	2

In which may be included.

Two Puncheons of *Prunes*, 2 Bales of *Mather*, 20 Barrels of *Figs*, 2 Fats of *Fuſtians*, 6 ordinary ſacks of *Cotton-Wool* of *Smirna*, and 3 *Cyprus Bags*, 2 Butts of *Currants*, 1 great Butt of Oyl, 3 Cheſts of *Sugar*, 8 Bags of *Allom*, 1 Laſt of *Flax*, 1 Laſt of *Hemp*, and any other Goods herein not named, of the like Weight, for every Load	2	2
And for *Sea Coles*, 14 pence the Load every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate	s. 1	d. 5
And from any the Wharfs aforeſaid, to *Broad-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Lawrence-lane*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, and places of like diſtance, for the likeweight of 18 Hundred, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight, for the Goods aforeſaid, and other Goods herein not named, of the like weight, for every Load	2	6
And being above 20 Hundred Weight, for every Hundred	0	2
And for *Sea-Coles* 16 pence the Load every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate	1	4

Alſo

	s.	d.
Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Smithfield-Bars*, *Holbourn-Bars*, *Temple-Bar*, or any of the Bars on the North-side of the City, and places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight, for every Load	3	4

And going beyond the said places, the parties to agree with the Car-men.

All from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Tower-street*, *Bishopsgate* within, *Cornhil*, and other places of like distance up the Hill with 14 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight	1	10.
Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broad-street*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Lawrence-Lane*, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapside*, *Wood-street*, *Friday-street*, *Bread-street*, and places of the like distance, for any of the said Goods of the same quantity and weight, for every Load	2	0
Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fenchurch-street*, *Bishopsgate-street*, within, *Cornhil*, and other places of like distance up the Hill with 8 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 14 Hundred Weight	1	6
And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broad-street*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Lawrence-lane*, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapside*, *Wood-street*, *Friday-street*, and other places of like distance, for any other Goods of like Load or Weight, for every Load	1	8

Also

	s.	d.
Alſo from *London-Bridge-foot*, Weſtward to the *Old Swan*, *Cole-Harbour*, the 3 *Cranes*, *Queen-hith*, Broken *Wharf*, *Paul's Wharf*, *Puddle Wharf* the *Wardrope*, and to all other places not exceeding the *Poultrey*, *Cheapſide* or *Newgate-Market*, for 13 Hundred weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred weight.	1	10
And for *Sea-Coles*, 14 pence the Load, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate	1	2
And from all other Wharfs and Places between *London-Bridge* and *Temple-Bar*, to the ſame, and places of like diſtance, for every load of Coles 14 pence, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and 100 of Fagots the like Rate.	1	2
And to all places Northward of the *Poultrey*, *Cheapſide*, *Newgate-market*, *Holbourn-Bridge*, and *Fleetſtreet*, for 14 Hundred Weight, not excceding 18 hundred Weight	2	2
And from *Tower-ſtreet*, *Grace-Chuchſtreet*, *Fan-Church-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and other places of like diſtance, for every Pack of 20 *Cloths*, for 6 Bales of *Cloths* and *Kerſies*, 6 Bales of *Pepper*, 6 barrels of *Indico*, 5 Hogſheads of *Cloves*, and for other Goods not herein mentioned, of like Weight, to the Water-ſide	1	4
And from *Broad-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger Lane*, St. *Lawrence lane*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Alderman-bury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, and other places of like diſtance to the Water-ſide, for the like weight	1	8

Orders for CAR-MEN.

THE *Car-men* for the foregoing Rates, are to help load and unload their *Carts*.

If

If a *Car-man* exact more than these Rates, upon due proof before the Lord Mayor, or any two Justices of the Peace, he shall suffer Imprisonment for the space of 21 days, without Bail or Mainprise.

If any Merchant, or other person, shall refuse to pay a *Car-man* for his Hire after these Rates, upon Complaint made by the *Car-man* to the President of *Christ-Hospital*, or any Justice of the Peace, the President or Justice may oblige them to do it.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what *Car* they please, except such as stand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, Crane-work, Shop and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every *Car-man* standing with his empty *Car* next to any Goods to be loaden, shall upon the first demand load the same without bargaining for any other Wages than the Rates before-mentioned.

If a Merchant or other person, shall cause a *Car-man* to attend at his House, Shop, Ware-house, or Cellar, with his loaden *Car*, above half an hour befor he unloads (the *Car-man* being willing to help unload the same) he shall pay the *Car-man* after the rate of Twelve pence for every hour after the first half hour, for his Attendance.

Every Licensed *Car-man* is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his *Car*, upon which is to be set a certain Number, which Number (together with the *Car-man*'s Name) is Registred in a Register kept in *Christ-Hospital*; so that if any *Car-man* offends, it is but taken notice of the Number of his *Carr*, and search for that in the said Register, and you will find his Name.

Every *Car-man* that shall not conform to these Rules, or Work without a Numbred Piece of Brass fixed on his *Car*, may be suspended from his Employment.

Com-

Complaints of the Abuses of *Car-men* may be made every *Tuesday*, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the Court sitting in *Christ-Hospital.*

The Rates or Fares of Water-men.

	Oars. s. d.	*Skul.* s. d.
FRom *London* to *Limehouse*, *New-Crane* *Shadwel-Dock*, *Bell-wharf*, *Ratcliff-cross*	1 0	0 6
To *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping-New*, and *Wapping Old-Stairs*, the *Hermieage*, *Rotherhith* Church-Stairs, and *Rotherhith*-Stairs	0 6	0 3
From St. *Olaves* to *Rotherhith*-Church-Stairs, and *Rotherhith*-Stairs	0 6	0 3
From *Billingsgate* and St. *Olaves*, to St. *Saviour's* Mill	0 6	0 3
All the Stairs between *London*-*Bridge* and *Westminster*	0 6	0 3
From either side above *London*-*Bridge*, to *Lambeth and Fox-Hall*	1 0	0 6
From *White-hall* to *Lambeth* and *Fox-hall*	0 6	0 3
From *Temple*, *Dorset*, *Black-Fryars*-Stairs, and *Pauls-Wharf*, to *Lambeth*	0 8	0 4
Over the water directly in the next Skuller between *London* Bridge and *Limehouse*, or *London*-*Bridge* aud *Fox-hall*	0 0	0 2

OARS.	*Wh. Fare* s. d.	*Company* s. d.
FRom *London* to *Gravesend*	4 6	0 9
From *London* to *Graise*, or *Greenhive*	4 0	0 8
From *London* to *Purfleet*, or *Eriff*	3 0	0 6
From *London* to *Woolwich*	2 6	0 4
From *London* to *Black-Wall*	2 0	0 4

From

	s.	d.	s.	d.
From *London* to *Greenwich* or *Deptford*----	1	6	0	3
From *London* to *Chelsey*, *Batterſey*, *Wanſor*-	1	6	0	3
From *London* to *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms*	2	0	0	4
From *London* to *Hammerſmith*, *Chiſwick*, *Mortlack* ————	2	6	0	6
From *London* to *Brainford*, *Thiſtleworth*, *Richmond* ————	3	6	0	6
From *London* to *Twickenham*---———	4	0	0	6
From *London* to *Kingſton* ————	5	0	0	9
From *London* to *Hampton-Court* ———	6	0	1	0
From *London* to *Hampton-Town*, *Sunbury*, and *Walton*-- ————	7	0	1	0
From *London* to *Weybridge* and *Chortſey* —	10	0	1	0
From *London* to *Stanes* ————	12	0	1	0
From *London* to *Windſor* ————	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat, between Graveſend *and* London.

A Half-Firkin, 1 *d.* a Whole Firkin, 2 *d.* a Hogſhed, 2 *s.* A hundred weight of Cheeſe, Iron, or any heavy Goods, 4 *d.* A ſack of Salt or Corn, 6 d. An ordinary Cheſt or Trunk, 6 d. An ordinary Hamper, 6 *d.* The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Every ſingle Perſon in the ordinary paſſage, 6 *d.*

What Waterman takes and demands more then theſe Rates, lies liable to pay Forty Shillings, and ſuffer half a years Impriſonment.

And if he refuſe, to carry any Paſſengers or Goods at theſe Rates, upon complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he ſhall be ſuſpended from his Employment for Twelve Months.

A

TABLE OF ACCOUNTS

Ready caſt up, for the Buying or Selling of any Commodity; either by Number, Weight, or Meaſure, &c. Reſolving the moſt uſual Queſtions of the Golden Rule, or Rule of three by inſpection (or by Addition) only. Of abſolute Neceſſity for all manner of Merchants and whole Sale Traders whatſoever.

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or Sold.

Number.	1 *Farthing.*				2 *Farthings.*				3 *Farthings.*			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	2
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	0	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	0	0	1	11	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	16	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	8	0	21	5	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 *Peny.*			2 *Pence.*			3 *Pence.*		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9
4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3
6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6
7	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	9
8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0
9	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	2	3
10	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6
20	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0
30	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	7	6
40	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0
50	0	4	2	0	8	4	0	12	6
60	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
70	0	5	10	0	11	8	0	17	6
80	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0
90	0	7	6	0	15	0	1	2	6
100	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0
200	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0
300	1	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
400	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0
500	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0
600	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
700	2	18	4	5	16	8	8	15	0
800	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0
900	3	15	0	7	10	0	11	5	0
1000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0
2000	8	6	8	16	13	4	25	0	0
3000	12	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0
4000	16	13	4	33	6	8	50	0	0
5000	20	16	8	41	13	4	62	10	0
10000	41	13	4	83	6	8	125	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	6
4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
5	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6
6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6
8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0
9	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	4	6
10	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
20	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	10	0
30	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
40	0	13	4	0	16	8	1	0	0
50	0	16	8	1	0	10	1	5	0
60	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
70	1	3	4	1	9	2	1	15	0
80	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0
90	1	10	0	1	17	6	2	5	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8	2	10	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4	5	0	0
300	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0
400	6	13	4	8	6	8	10	0	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4	12	10	0
600	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
700	11	13	4	14	11	8	17	10	0
800	13	6	8	16	13	4	20	0	0
900	15	0	0	18	15	0	22	10	0
1000	16	13	4	20	16	4	25	0	0
2000	33	6	8	41	13	8	50	0	0
3000	50	0	0	62	10	0	75	0	0
4000	66	13	4	83	6	4	100	0	0
5000	83	6	8	104	3	8	125	0	0
10000	166	13	4	166	6	8	250	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4	6
7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	3
8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	0
9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15	0
30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
70	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	12	6
80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	0	0
90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7	6
100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
200	5	16	8	6	13	4	7	10	0
300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5	0
400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0	0
500	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15	0
600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10	0
700	20	8	4	23	6	8	25	5	0
800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0	0
900	26	5	0	30	0	0	33	15	0
1000	29	3	8	33	6	4	37	10	0
2000	58	6	4	66	13	8	75	0	0
3000	87	10	0	100	0	0	112	10	0
4000	116	13	8	133	6	4	150	0	0
5000	145	16	4	166	13	8	187	10	0
10000	291	12	8	222	6	0	375	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundre
Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

	10 Pence.			11 Pence.		
Number.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	
1	0	0	10	0	0	1
2	0	1	8	0	1	1
3	0	2	6	0	2	
4	0	3	4	0	3	
5	0	4	2	0	4	
6	0	5	0	0	5	
7	0	5	10	0	6	
8	0	6	8	0	7	
9	0	7	6	0	8	
10	0	8	4	0	9	
20	0	16	8	0	18	
30	1	5	0	1	7	
40	1	13	4	1	16	
50	2	1	8	2	5	1
60	2	10	0	2	15	
70	2	18	4	3	4	
80	3	6	8	3	13	
90	3	15	0	4	2	
100	4	3	4	4	11	
200	8	6	8	9	3	
300	12	10	0	13	15	
400	16	13	4	18	6	
500	20	16	8	22	15	
600	25	0	0	27	10	
700	29	3	4	32	1	
800	33	6	8	36	13	
900	37	10	0	41	5	
1000	41	13	4	45	16	
2000	83	6	8	91	13	
3000	125	0	0	137	10	
4000	166	13	4	183	6	
5000	208	6	8	229	3	
10000	418	12	4	458	6	

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Shilling.		2 Shillings.		3 Shillings.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or Sold.

Number.	4 Shillings.		5 Shillings.		6 Shillings.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	4	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	16	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	21	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	75	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000	0	1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000	0	2560	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	7 Shill.		8 Shill.		9 Shill.		10 Shil.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
2	0	14	0	16	0	18	1	0
3	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	10
4	1	8	1	12	1	16	2	0
5	1	15	2	0	2	5	2	10
6	2	2	2	8	2	15	3	0
7	2	9	2	16	3	3	3	10
8	2	16	3	4	3	12	4	0
9	3	3	3	12	4	1	4	10
10	3	10	4	0	4	10	5	0
20	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
30	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0
40	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
50	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0
60	21	0	24	0	27	0	30	0
70	24	10	28	0	31	10	35	0
80	28	0	32	0	36	0	40	0
90	31	10	36	0	40	10	45	0
100	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0
200	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0
300	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0
400	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0
500	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0
600	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0
700	245	0	280	0	315	0	350	0
800	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0
900	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0
1000	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0
2000	700	0	800	0	900	0	1000	0
3000	1050	0	1200	0	1350	0	1500	0
4000	1400	0	1600	0	1800	0	2000	0
5000	1750	0	2000	0	3250	0	2500	0
10000	2500	0	4000	0	4500	0	5000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Lib.	2 Lib.	3 Lib.	4 Lib.	5 Lib.
	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	16	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

A Deſcription and ſome Uſes of this Table of Accounts.

A Deſcription of the Table.

THe Table conſiſteth of ſeveral Pages, and in each page, the firſt Column towards the left hand, contains the *Quantity* of any Commodity bought or ſold, from one Pound, one Yard, one Ell, one Dozen, one Peck, one Buſhel, one Pipe, one Barrel, one Gallon, or the like, to ten Thouſand Pounds, Yards, Ells, Pecks, *&c.* in this Order, the Collumn beginning with 1, 2, 3, *&c.* to 9. Then 10, 20, 30, *&c.* to 90, then 100, 200, 300, *&c.* to 900, then 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 10000, at the bottom of each firſt Column, by the ſide of which Column are printed theſe words [*The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or ſold.*

At the Top of the Table is the Price of any Commodity, from one Farthing the Pound, Yard, Ell, Buſhel, *&c.* to five pounds the Yard, Ell, Pound, Gallon, *&c.* in this Order.

Over the firſt Column is 1 farthing, over the ſecond 2 Farthings, and over the third 3 Farthings, the Pound, Yard, *&c.*

Then 1 Peny, 2 pence, 3 pence, *&c.* to 11 pence the Pound, Yard, *&c.*

Then 1 ſhilling, 2 ſhillings, 3 ſhillings, *&c.* to 10 ſhillings, the Pound, Yard, Ell, Gallon, *&c.*

Laſtly, 1 pound, 2 pound, 3 pound, 4 pound, 5 pound, the Yard, Ell, Buſhel, *&c.*

At the head of each page theſe words being printed [*The Prsce of the Commodity bought or ſold*]

Thus

Thus much for the Deſcription of the Table ſome of the manifold uſes thereof follow: and Note that for

Pounds	is	l.
Shillings		s.
Pence	Printed	d.
Farthings		q.

Some Uſes of this Table.

THe Table is of ſuch general uſe that it may be applied almoſt to any thing that concerns buying, ſelling, or Retailing of Commodities either with Gain or Loſs, the uſes indeed are ſo manifold that a volumn might be written of the uſes of it, I ſhall inſtance in ſome of the moſt uſeful and general, which whoſoever rightly knows how to perform, he may apply the Table to what (in his employ) he hath chief uſe to make of it, but to avoid many words,

Uſus Optimus Magiſter.

And the uſes of this Table will beſt appear by Examples, and reſolving Queſtions thereby.

Queſt. 1.

At 1 q. *the pound, what will* 70 *pound weight come to?*

Look in the Table (in that Column that hath 1 Farthing at the head thereof) and againſt 70 (the number of pounds to be bought) in the firſt Column of that page towards the left-hand you ſhall find 0 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* 2 *q.* and ſo much will 70 pound weight coſt at 1 farthing the pound.

And

And ſo ſhall you find that,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
7	Pound weight,	0	0	1	3
30	Ounces, Pints,	0	0	7	2
700	&c. at 1 farthing	0	14	7	0
4000	the pound will	4	3	4	0
10000	come to	10	8	4	0

And what I here ſaid of 1 farthing, the pound, &c. the like is to be underſtood of 2 farthings, 3 farthings, 1 peny, 2 pence, &c. 1 ſhilling, 2 ſhillings, 3 ſhillings, &c. 1 pound, 2 pound, &c. as by the following Queſtions will appear.

Queſt. 2.

At 5 d. the Yard, what will 200 yards amount to?

Look in the Column of the Table that hath 5 pence at the head thereof, and againſt 200 in the firſt Column you ſhall find 4 *l.* 3. *s.* 4 *d.* and ſo much will 200 yards come to at 5 *d.* the yard.

And ſo the ſame Column you may find that,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
9		0	3	9
50	Yards at 5 *d.*	1	0	10
800	the yard will	16	13	4
3000	come to	62	10	0
10000		208	6	8

Queſt. 3.

At 3 l. the Tun, what will 80 Tun amount unto?

Seek 3 pound at the head of the Table, and againſt 80 in the firſt Column you ſhall find 240 pound, and ſo much will 80 Tun coſt.

In

In like manner at

l.		*Tun*		*l.*
2		60		0120
4	The	400	will come	1600
5	Ton	900	to	4500
10		80		0800

Queſt. 4.

If I buy 30 *Points for* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* 2 *q.* *what is that a Point.*

Look for 30 (the number of Points bought) in the firſt Column towards the left hand, then caſt your eye along that line (towards your right hand) till you find the ſum of Money which your Points coſt, namely 1 s. 10 d. 2 q. which ſum you will find in the third Column from the firſt, at the head whereof ſtands three farthings; So that each Point coſt three farthings.

Queſt. 5.

If 50 *Quarts of Wine coſt me* 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* *what is that a Quart?*

Look for 50 in the firſt Column of the Table, then caſt your eye on the other Columns in that line in which 50 ſtands, till you find in that line 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* which when you have found, look what ſum ſtands at the top of the Column, for that is the price of the Quart.

So in your Example 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* will be found to ſtand againſt 50. (in the firſt Column) in that Column that hath 9 *d.* at the head thereof; ſo that 9 *d.* is the price of one quart.

And ſo you may find that,

If

If			Cost me *l. s. d.*	One stands me in	
800	Yards of Tape		0 16 8	1	*q.*
60	Brass Nails		0 3 9	3	*q.*
500	Pound of Sugar		8 6 8	4	*d.*
40	Yards of Baise		1 13 4	10	*d.*
9	Gallons of wine		1 16 0	4	*d.*
800	Ells of Holland		360 0 0	9	*s.*
1000	Books		41 13 4	10	*s.*

Quest. 6.

A Retailer buyes 700 Pound weight of Sugar, which cost him 11 l. 13 s. 4 d. by the selling of which, by Retail, he is resolved to gain 8 l. 15 s. at what price by the pound must he sell his Sugar to make that profit?

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Sugar cost him	11	13	4
To which add the profit he would make	8	15	0
The sum is	20	8	4

Now the Question will be,

If 700 pound weight of Sugar cost 20 l. 8 s. 4 d. what is that the pound weight?

Look in the first Column of the Table for 700, and turn over the leaves, till you find 20 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* stand against 700, which sum of 20 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* you shall find to stand against 700 in that Column that hath 7 pence at the head; so that if he sell his 700 pound of Sugar for 7 *d.* the pound, he will gain by his Parcel 8 *l.* 15 *s.*

These and such like Questions, where the real number, both of the Price, and also of the Quantity of the Commodity bought or sold are found in the Table, and are, you see, resolved without the help of Pen, Ink, and Paper (by inspection only) but those which follow, where either the real number of the

the Quantity, or the real ſum of the price (or both) cannot be found exactly in the Table, then the aſſiſtance of Addition (which every man almoſt can perform) will be required, as by the following Queſtions will apppear.

Queſt. 7.

At 5 *d. the Pound, what will* 735 *Pound amount to?*

Look in the Column that hath 5 pence at the head thereof, and you ſhall find, that at 5 *d.* the pound weight.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
700		14	11	8
30	Pounds weight will come to —	00	12	6
5		00	2	1
735	In all —	15	6	3

So that 735 pound, at 5 *d.* the pound will come to 15 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

Queſt. 8.

At 4 *s. the Ream, what ſhall* 6483 *Reams come to?*

Look into the Column of 4 *s.* and you ſhall find that

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
5000		1000	0	0
1000		200	0	0
400	Reams will come to	80	0	0
80		16	0	0
3		0	12	0
6483		1296	12	0

Theſe two Queſtions are ſuch where the real quantity to be bought or ſold could not be found in the Table

Table in one entire Sum, the like courſe (by addition) muſt be taken when the real price cannot be found in one entire Sum, as in theſe queſtions following,

Queſt. 9.

At 7 d. 3 q. the quart, what will 200 quarts, or 50 Gallons amount unto?

Look in the Column of 7 pence, and you ſhall find that,

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
200 quarts at	7 *d.*	comes to	5	16	8
	3 *q.*		0	12	6
		In all —	6	8	6

So that at 7 *d.* 3 *q.* the quart 200 quarts or 50 gallons will amount unto 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

Queſt. 10.

At 7 l. 17 s. 9 d. 1 q. *the hundred weight of any commodity, what will nine hundred weight come to?*

	l.	s.	d.	q.		l.	s.	d.	q.
Nine	5	0	0	0		45	0	0	0
hun-	2	0	0	0		18	0	0	0
dred	0	10	0	0	comes	4	10	0	0
weight	0	7	0	0	to	3	3	0	0
at	0	0	9	0		0	6	9	0
	0	0	0	1		0	0	2	1
	7	17	9	1		70	19	11	1

Theſe two laſt Queſtions are ſuch where the real price of the Commodity could not be exactly found in the Table in one Sum, the Queſtions following ſhall be ſuch where neither Price nor Quantity can be

be exactly found in the Table in one Sum, and in them are all the varieties that can be proposed.

Quest. 11.

At 7 s. 3 d. *the Yard, What will* 37 *Yards come to?*

Yards					l.	s.	d.
30	at	7	Shillings	the Yard comes to	10	10	0
30		3	Pence		0	7	6
7		7	Shillings		2	9	0
7		3	Pence		0	1	9
				In all	13	8	3

Quest. 12.

At 5 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3. q. *the Tun, What will* 162 *Tun come to?*

Tuns		l.	s.	d.	q.		l.	s.	d.	q.
100							500	0	0	0
60		5	0	0	0		200	0	0	0
2							10	0	0	0
100							50	0	0	0
60		0	10	0	0		30	0	0	0
2							1	0	0	0
100						comes	45	0	0	0
60	at	0	9	0	0	to	27	0	0	0
2							0	18	0	0
100							4	11	8	0
60		0	0	11	0		2	15	0	0
2							0	1	10	0
100							0	6	3	0
60							0	3	9	0
2		0	0	0	3		0	0	1	2
162		5	19	11	3		971	16	7	2

But

But this queſtion it being as intricate as I could put, may be much abbreviated; for 5 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* 3 *q.* wants but 1 *q.* of 6 Pound, wherefore if you compute what 162 Tun will amount unto at 6 *l.* the Tun, and from the ſum thereof ſubſtract what 162 Tun at 1 *q.* the Tun will amount unto, the remainder will anſwer the queſtion. As in the following work,

Tun		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
100	At 5	0	0	0	comes to		500	0	0	0
60							300	0	0	0
2							10	0	0	0
162	At 1	0	0	0			162	0	0	0
						In all—	972	0	0	0

Tun								
100	at 3 *q. per* Tun	comes to	0	2	1	0
60			0	1	3	0
2			0	0	0	2

This ſubſtracted from 972 *l.* —— 0 3 4 2
Leaves —— —— —— 971 16 7 2
As before, and above half of the Labour ſaved.

Queſt. 13.

If 1000 *Books, Paper, Printing, and all other incident charges, ſtand me in* 245 l. 16 s. 8 d. *at what rate muſt I ſell theſe Books by Retail, that I may make* 30 l. *in the* 100 l. *profit of my money laid out?*

To the 245 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* add the profit required, that is for the 200 *l.* 60 *l.* profit, and for the 45 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* ſay 14 *l.* (which is ſomewhat too much, but it will ſignifie little in this caſe:) theſe added together make 319 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* As appears

The

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Impression cost ——	245	16	8
Profit for the 200 *l.* ——	60	0	0
Profit for the 45 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*	14	0	0
In all ——	319	16	8

Now the Question will be,
If 1000 *Books cost* (*or amount to*) 319 l. 16 s. 8 d.
What is that a Book?

Look in the Columns of the Table, till you find the nearest sum (which is less) to 319 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* to stand against 1000, thus turning over the Table, you shall find 300 *l.* to stand against 1000, in that Column that hath 6 *s.* at the head thereof, which 300 *l.* and 6 *s.* set down, as you see is done in the Example following. Then there remains 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Look in the Column of the Table against 1000, till you find the nearest Sum to 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* which you shall find to be 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* under 4 Pence, set this 4 *d.* under the 6 *s.* Then have you yet 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* wanting of your Sum, which look for in the Columns against 1000, and you shall find 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* (which is but 10 *d.* more in the whole) to stand against 1000, in the Column that hath 3 Farthings over it, wherefore set 3 *q.* under the two other Sums, and add them together, and you shall find their Sum to be 6 *s.* 4 *d.* 3 *q.* At which rate you may sell your Books, and have 30 *l.* in the 100 *l.* profit for your Money.

Example

Example.

		l.			l.	s.	d.	q.
1000	at	300			0	6	0	0
		16	13	4	0	0	4	0
		3	2	6	0	0	0	0
		319	15	10	0	6	4	3

A Table for buying and selling any thing by the Hundred.

d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	2	4	9	1	4	6	4
	2	0	4	8		2	4	8	8
	3	0	7	0		3	4	11	0
1	0	0	9	4	10	0	4	13	4
	1	0	11	8		1	4	15	8
	2	0	14	0		2	4	18	0
	3	0	16	4		3	5	0	4
2	0	0	18	8	11	0	5	2	8
	1	1	1	0		1	5	5	0
	2	1	3	4		2	5	7	4
	3	1	5	8		3	5	9	8
3	0	1	8	0	12	0	5	12	0
	1	1	10	4		1	5	14	4
	2	1	12	8		2	5	16	8
	3	1	15	0		3	5	19	0
4	0	1	17	4	13	0	6	1	4
	1	1	19	8		1	6	3	8
	2	2	2	0		2	6	6	0
	3	2	4	4		3	6	8	4
5	0	2	6	8	14	0	6	10	8
	1	2	9	0		1	6	13	0
	2	2	11	4		2	6	15	4
	3	2	13	8		3	6	17	8
6	0	2	16	0	15	0	7	0	0
	1	2	18	4		1	7	2	4
	2	3	0	8		2	7	4	8
	3	3	3	0		3	7	7	0
7	0	3	5	4	16	0	7	9	4
	1	3	7	8		1	7	11	8
	2	3	10	0		2	7	14	0
	3	3	12	4		3	7	16	4
8	0	3	14	8	17	0	7	18	8
	1	3	17	0		1	8	1	0
	2	3	19	4		2	8	3	4
	3	4	1	8		3	8	5	8
9	0	4	4	0	18	0	8	8	0

The use of this Table.

IF you buy any thing by the Hundred, (which is 112 *l.*) you may know what it cost by the Pound; or if you buy any Commodity at so much the Pound, you may know the price of the Hundred.

Example 1. *At* 4 d. 3 q. *the Pound, what is that the great Hundred?*

Look in the Table for 4 *d.* 3 *q.* in the first Column, and against it in the second, you shall find 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* and so much will 112 *l.* cost.

Again, If a hundred weight cost 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* what is that the Pound?

Look in the Table for 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in the second Column, and right against it in the first Column, you shall find 8 *d.* 3 *q.* and so much it is by the Pound.

Example 2. *One buyes a hundred weight of a Commodity for* 4 l. 1 *s.* 8 d. *which he retails again at* 10 d. *the Pound, what doth he get by selling a hundred weight?*

A hundred weight at 10 *d.* the Pound, comes to 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* from which take 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* there remains 11 *s.* 8 *d.* and so much doth the Retailer gain.

A Table of Expences or Wages, ſhewing, by what you ſpend or pay by the Day, it comes to by the Week, Month, or Year.

Farthings by the Days, is	Pence by the Day, is	Shillings by the Day, is	By the Week. l.	s.	d.	q.
1	1	1	0	0	7	0
2	2	2	0	1	2	0
3	3	3	0	1	9	0
	4	4	0	2	4	0
	5	5	0	2	11	0
	6	6	0	3	6	0
	7	7	0	4	1	0
	8	8	0	4	8	0
	9	9	0	5	3	0
	10	10	0	5	10	0
	11	11	0	6	5	0
		12	0	7	0	0
		13	0	7	7	0
		14	0	8	2	0
		15	0	8	9	0
		16	0	9	4	0
		17	0	9	11	0
		18	0	10	6	0
		19	0	11	1	0
		20	0	11	8	0
1	1	1	0	0	7	0
2	2	2	0	1	2	0
3	3	3	0	1	9	0
	4	4	0	2	4	0
	5	5	0	2	11	0
	6	6	0	3	6	0
	7	7	0	4	1	0
	8	8	0	4	8	0
	9	9	0	5	3	0
	10	10	0	5	10	0
	11	11	0	6	5	0
		12	0	7	0	0
		13	0	7	7	0
		14	0	8	2	0
		15	0	8	9	0
		16	0	9	4	0
		17	0	9	11	0
		18	0	10	6	0
		19	0	11	1	0
		20	0	11	8	0

By the Month.				By the Year.			
l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
0	0	7	0	0	7	7	1
0	1	8	0	0	15	2	2
0	1	9	0	1	2	9	3
0	2	4	0	1	10	5	0
0	8	8	0	3	0	10	0
0	7	0	0	4	11	3	0
0	9	4	0	6	1	8	0
0	11	8	0	7	12	1	0
0	14	0	0	9	2	6	0
0	16	4	0	10	12	11	0
0	18	8	0	12	3	4	0
1	1	0	0	13	13	9	0
1	3	4	0	15	4	2	0
1	5	8	0	16	14	7	0
1	8	0	0	18	5	0	0
2	16	0	0	36	10	0	0
4	4	0	0	54	15	0	0
5	12	0	0	73	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	91	5	0	0
8	8	0	0	109	10	0	0
9	16	0	0	127	15	0	0
11	4	0	0	146	0	0	0
12	12	0	0	164	5	0	0
14	0	0	0	182	10	0	0
15	8	0	0	200	15	0	0
16	16	0	0	219	0	0	0
18	4	0	0	237	5	0	0
19	12	0	0	255	10	0	0
21	0	0	0	273	15	0	0
22	8	0	0	292	0	0	0
22	16	0	0	310	5	0	0
25	4	0	0	328	10	0	0
26	12	0	0	346	15	0	0
28	0	0	0	365	0	0	0

The USE of the TABLE of EXPENCES or WAGES.

MAny Questions may be resolved by this Table, more than I have room in this place to insert. But I will make it plain by a few.

I. *If I spend, lay out, in House-keeping, pay for Servants Wages, or otherwise disburse of* 11 d. *a day? How much is that a Week, a Month, and at the Years end?*

In the first row or column of the Table find 11 *d.* which you shall find to be the last line of that part of the Column which hath Pence by the day written against it, and against 11 *d.* you shall find that it comes to 6 *s.* 5 *d.* by the week, 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* by the month, and 16 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* by the year.

In like manner, 9 *s.* by the day, is 3 *l.* 3 *s.* by the week, 12 *l.* 12 *s.* by the month, 164 *l.* 5 *s.* by the year.

And so again,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	
3 *farthings*		1	2	9	3	
9 *pence*	by the day is	13	13	9	0	by the year.
17 *shillings*		310	5	0	0	

II. *If I spend* 11 s. 3 d. 2 q. *a day, How much is that a week, month, and year?*

You must take your sums severally out of the Table, and you shall find,

	A Week.				*A Year.*			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
11 *s.*	3	17	0	0	200	15	0	0
3 *d.*	0	0	9	0	4	11	3	0
2 *q.*	0	0	3	2	0	15	2	2
	3	19	0	2	206	1	5	2

Thus

Thus you see that 11 *s.* 3 *d.* 2 *q.* a day, is 3 *l.* 19 *s.* 0 *d.* 2 *q.* by the week. And 206 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* 2 *q.* by the Year.

III. *If I receive by way of Pension, or have an Annuity of 73 pound a year, How much may I spend a day, to make even at the years end?*

Look in the last Column of the Table till you find 73 *l.* which you shall find to stand against 4 *s.* in the first Column, *&c.* So much may he spend a day, and leave himself not a farthing at the years end.

Arts Glory, or, *The best and easiest Arithmetick yet extant, Epitomized; comprehending so much of Practical Arithmetick, as is of absolute necessity for all those that are engaged in a Trade.*

THe parts of Arithmetick contained in this Brevium, are these,

Numeration,	*Multiplication,*
Addition,	*Division,*
Substraction,	*Reduction.*

Of Numeration.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duly value and express any Figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the

Table of Numeration; whereby you may know and underſtand the uſe of it.

Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of Thouſands.	Tens of Thouſands.	Thouſands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Unites.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every one of them are ſet the value of each Figure, at the upper end of the Table, ſo that by this you may learn how to expreſs any number, if it exceed not theſe nine Figures; every Figure hath his Denomination, as one unites, and another tens, another hundreds; ſo that if you would number the firſt upper Line, which contains all nines, you muſt begin at the firſt Figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and ſee the Denomination of that Figure, which is Hundreds of Millions: well then, begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine Millions, nine hundred ninety nine Thouſands, nine

nine hundred ninety nine, which is the denomination of all thoſe nine uppermoſt Figures, in the ſame manner you muſt number all the reſt: This is the ſum and ſubſtance of Numeration.

Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmetick, which ſheweth to add or collect divers ſums or numbers together, and to expreſs their total value in one ſum: As for example, ſuppoſe the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather theſe two Sums together, begin at the two firſt Figures on your Right Hand, as thus, 8 and 7 is 15, then ſet down your 5 under the 8, and carry one to the next figure, always obſerving this Rule, if your number be above ten, or ten, you muſt carry one, if twenty you muſt carry two to the next Figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the reſt of the Figures or Numbers you meet with: Then proceed and ſay, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, ſet down your 3 under the ſecond Figure, and carry one to the next, ſaying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is 12, ſet down 2, and carry 1 to the next, ſaying, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, ſet down your 7, and thus your ſum is finiſhed.

	4667
	2568
	7235

In the ſame manner you may do any other ſum. I'll give you one example more, and ſo proceed.

If the number added do amount to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or any other number of the Value of them, you muſt ſet down in the place of the Number added, and carry the Figure of 1 for 10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, ſo for any other, after the ſame manner, to the next Figure.

	897864
	346123
	521897
	462178
	2228062

Addition of Money.

Note that 4 Farthings make one Penny, 12 Pence

make one Shilling, 20 Shillings make one Pound Sterling.

If your ſum hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; ſet the Farthings firſt to your right hand, and begin there, and if there remain any odd farthings, ſet them down at the line drawn underneath the ſame line you caſt up, and carry the Pence to the next line of Pence, as for example.

l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	10	03	2
432689	02	06	0
25689	05	00	0
206	10	09	1
68351799	08	06	3

l.	s.	d.	q.
6743	12	00	0
346	00	10	1
78	08	11	2
6	02	06	3
7174	04	04	2

And ſo likewiſe for Pence, the odd Pence remaining, after caſt up, ſet down underneath the line drawn, and carry the Shillings that were in thoſe Pence to the place of Shillings, and likewiſe the Shillings, being caſt up, the Pounds carry to the place of Pounds, but the odd Shillings ſet down under the Line drawn, as the example ſhews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, ſet down a o, now for the proof of your ſum, do thus, when you have caſt up your ſum, draw a line underneath your uppermoſt line of your ſum, and caſt up the other line of your ſum together, then ſubſtract that ſum from the total ſum before caſt up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the ſum be true, elſe not.

Subſtraction.

Subſtraction is that part of Arithmetick, which deduceth or taketh one number or ſum from another, the leſs from the greater and produce what there remains: As ſuppoſe, you ſhould buy 786785 Sheep and

and Oxen, and you ſhould have ſold again 360604, would you know how many there will remain, do thus: Place the greater number from which you would ſubſtract, and place the leſſer number to be ſubſtracted under it, then draw a line with your Pen underneath, as you ſee in the example, Then take the firſt Figure towards your Right Hand, in the lowermoſt Line, and ſay, 4 from 5 (which is the oppoſite Figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 and there remains one, always ſetting the remaining number in the Line underneath, 0 from 6 and there remains 6, 6 from 8 and there remains 2, 2 from 7 and there remains 5.

786785	
360604	
526181	

Another example of Subſtraction, I would take 26896 from 34213, and know what there remains: Set your Sum, then take the lower number from the upper, beginning at the firſt Figure towards your Right Hand: 6 from 3 I cannot, but 6 from 13 and there remains 7: Obſerve this Rule always in Subſtraction, for every ten you want in the firſt place, you are to take from the ſecond, as here you borrowed 10 in the firſt place, 6 from 3 you could not, but 6 from 13 and there remains 7, then carry one to the next Figure, and ſay, 1 and 9 is 10, 10 from 11 I cannot, but 10 from 11 and there remains 1, then carry 1 to the next Figure, and ſay, 1 and 8 is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, but 9 from 12 and there remains 3, ſet your 3 as in the example: Then carry 1 and ſay, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I cannot, but 7 from 14 and there remains 7, then carry 1 and ſay, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 from 3 and there remains 0, thus your ſum is finiſhed.

34213	
26896	
67317	

Subſtraction of Mony.

Place the greateſt number, from which the Subſtraction is to be made, in the uppermoſt line, and

the number to be ſubſtracted, or deduced, right underneath every Figure of the like kind, as Pounds under Pounds, Shillings under Shillings, Pence under Pence, and Farthings under Farthings in this manner: Suppoſe you ſhould borrow the ſum of money following in the upper Line, and ſhall have paid the ſum underneath: and if you would know how much remains owing, ſubſtract the lower number from the upper, and the number remaining is the Sum you owe as thus.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lent.	789786	--17	--11	--3
Paid.	692583	--19	--10	--1
Remains.	97202	--18	--01	--2
Proof.	789786	--17	--11	--3

The way to prove this, is to add the number you ſubſtract, and the remaining number together, and they will make the upper Line, if the ſum be truly wrought.

Several Examples.

	l.	s.	d.
Lent,	67812345607	--10	--06
Paid at ſeveral times.	21261642191	--01	--00
	6897621	--03	--01
	346026	--00	--03
	21208885748	--04	--04
Remains.	46603459859	--06	--02

The

The way to do this Sum, is to add the three ſeveral payments together, and place them underneath, as you ſee in the Sum, then ſubſtract that line which is added together underneath from the line at the top, and place the remainder underneath the next line, as you ſee in the ſum, the proof of your ſum is by adding the two lowermoſt lines together, and if they make the ſame number as the uppermoſt line doth, your ſum is right, but elſe is wrong, this ſhall ſuffice for Subſtraction: The next Rule is of Multiplication.

Multiplication.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmetick, by which is multiplied, one number by another, to the end the product may be known: In Multiplication there are three parts, Multiplicand, Multiplier, Product. Multiplicand is the number given to be multiplied; Multiplier is the number by which you multiply; the product is that which is produced by the multiplication: As to multiply 6 by 4, the Product will be 24, for 4 times 6 is 24. There is Multiplication ſingle, and Multiplication compound: Single, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier conſiſts but of one ſingle Figure.

For the eaſie underſtanding of the following Table, ſeek out your firſt or laſt Digit in the greater Figures, and from that go right forth to the right hand, till you come under the number of your ſecond Digit, which is in the higheſt row, and then the number which is in the meeting of the rows of the little ſquares; which comes directly from both your propounded Digits, is the Multiplication that they amount unto.

The Table of Multiplication.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
		3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
			4	16	20	24	28	32	36
				5	25	30	35	40	45
					6	36	42	48	54
						7	49	56	63
							8	64	72
								8	72

To proceed to the use of this Rule of Multiplication: I'll begin with one Figure first.

Multiplicand.	68961324
Multiplier.	2
Product.	137922648

The second Example is when the Multiplier is two Figures.

The second Example.	The third Example.
689602	87968
67	987
4827214	7615767
4137612	03744
	791712
4620333-4	86824416

Division.

Diviſion.

Diviſion is the diſtributing a greater ſum, by the unites of a leſſer; or it is an Arithmetical dividing of a third number, in reſpect of two propounded numbers: which third number, ſhall often contain an unity, as the greater of the two propounded numbers can contain a leſſer.

Diviſion, it bringeth many parcels into few, but yet ſo, if theſe few taken together are equal in value to the other many, for by Diviſion Pence are turned into Shillings, and Shillings turned into Pounds. As for example, of 120 Shillings it makes 6 Pounds: So are an 120 turned into 6; which is a ſmall number, but if you conſider the Denominators, you will ſee they are ſuch, that one of the latter is equal with twenty of the firſt, and ſo in the value the ſums are one, though in number they differ, the latter Sum is the leſſer, always in Diviſion, though in the working the Sum is parted by another.

In Diviſion are required three Numbers, Dividend, that is the greater Sum, which is divided: the ſecond, which is generally the leſſer, is the Diviſor, by which you muſt divide the other number; and the third is the anſwer to the queſtion (how many times) and that is the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, firſt place your Dividend, then place your Diviſor juſt under the firſt Figure, towards your left hand, juſt contrariwiſe to the work of Multiplication: As for example, if you would divide 365 (which are the days of the year) by 28, which are the days of a Month common; ſet them thus as you ſee in the example.

	365
	28

But if you would Divide thoſe 365 Days by the Weeks in the Year, ſet them thus.

	365
	52

If

If you would Divide them by the Quarters, thus, 365 / 4

But to give you more light in this Rule, obſerve this ſum proved. 365(1 / 28

I ſeek firſt how many times I can have two in (which is the firſt figure of the Diviſor) 3, which is the firſt of the number to be Divided, I make a crooked line at the end, as you ſee, and conſidering I can take 2 out of 3 but once, ſo I ſet that one at the end of the crooked line, which is called the Quotient; then I ſay, once 2 is 2, 2 from 3, and there remains 1, which I place over the 3, and then I croſs the 2 and the 3, and then I go to the next figure, and ſay, 8 out of 16 (which are the figures over head) and there remains 8, which I place over head, and croſs the 8 underneath the 1 and the 6.

28 / 365(1

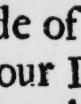
When you have thus wrought one, then begin again, and write your Diviſor anew, as you ſee in the Example, ſet 2 under 8, and 8 under 5, as thus; then ſeek how many times you may have 2 in the figure over head, which is 8, 4 times 2 you cannot, becauſe you cannot take 8 ſo many times out of the figure over head, therefore ſay you may have 3 times, ſet your 3 in the Quotient, and ſay, 3 times 2 is 6, and place your 2 over your 8, and croſs your other figures; then go to the next figure, which is 8, and ſay, 3 times 8 is 24, 24 from 25, and there remains 1, ſet your 1 over the 5, and croſs your 5 and your 2, and then your Sum is finiſhed.

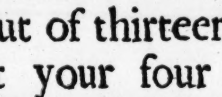
28 / 365(13 / 28

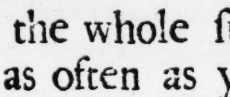
That you may know when you have divided your ſum right, uſe this Method, firſt, caſt away 9 as often

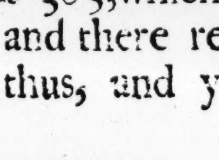
as

as you can out of the Diviſor, and that which remains, then ſet on one ſide of the Croſs, as in your Example before your Diviſor was 28, from which you may take 9 three times, and one remaineth, ſet your one thus on the Right Hand, then examine your Quotient, which in your Example is 13, and from thence caſt away nine as often as you can, and the Remainder ſet on the other ſide of the Croſs, take nine out of thirteen, and there remains four, ſet your four over againſt the one thus. Then Multiply four by one, and it yieldeth but four, thereto add the remainder of the Diviſion, which was one, and that is five, ſet you the five over the Croſs thus. Then you ſhall likewiſe examine the whole ſum divided, and take away 9 as often as you can, and that which remaineth ſet on the foot of the Croſs, and if it be juſt equal with that in the head of the Croſs, then you have done well, as in your Example the whole Sum was 365, which maketh 14, from that take 9, and there remains 5, ſet your 5 at the foot thus, and you have well done.









Thus have I finiſhed what I intended, and what my ſhort Treatiſe will give me leave, as to the Arithmetical part, I hope to the content of the Reader.

Something uſeful to know about Tale of Goods.

Canvas Cloth, 120 Ells is accounted an Hundred.

Fuſtian, 14 Ells is a Chief, but of fine Linnen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief.

Fiſh, as Ling, Haberdine and Cod-fiſh, *&c.* 124 is an Hundred; 1240 makes a Thouſand. Eels, 25 to a Strike, 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fiſh,

fiſh, 120 to a Hundred, 12 Hundred makes a Thouſand; in a Barrel, 12 Barrels make a Laſt.

Laths, there muſt be but five ſcore to the Hundred of five foot long, but four foot long are ſix ſcore, or 120 to the Bundle; their breadth one Inch and half, half an Inch thick.

There are 120 *Deals and Nails* to the Hundred. 4000 ſix Inches *Tree Nails* (being made for Ship-pins) 3000 nine Inches, 2000 Foot, 1500 eighteen Inches, or 1000 two Foot Tree Nails, or Ship-pins go to the Thouſand, and there's a Load of Timber in them.

Lime is ſold by the Bag in *London*, which ſhould be a Buſhel, 25 make a Hundred; in the Countrey it is ſold by the Load, which is about 40 Buſhels.

Hoops are ſold by the Bundle, as 70 Pipe-Hoops 90 Hogſhead, 120 Barrel or Kilderkin, 180 Pink or Firkin Hoops make a Hundred.

Skins, as Goat, are numbred by the Kipp, of 50 Skins to the Kipp. Other Skins, five ſcore to the Hundred.

Furrs, as Sables, Filches, Minks, Martins, Greys, and Jenners, forty Skins make a Timber.

Glaſs, a Seame is 24 Stone, or 120 *l.* *New-Caſtle* Glaſs 5 Foot make a Table, 45 Tables make a Caſe; *Normandy* Glaſs 25 Tables is a Caſe, which is cut into long Squares, the other Diamond Faſhion. Glaſs Bottles, 21 to the Dozen, 12 ſuch Dozen, or 252 make a Groſs, which is a Days Work.

Paper, a Bale is 10 Ream, a Ream 20 Quire, 24 Sheets in a Quire, in *Genoa* Paper 25 Sheets in a Quire.

Parchment, a Roll is five Dozen, 12 Skins a Dozen.

Hides, 10 make a Dicker, 20 Dicker a Laſt.

Gloves, 10 Pair is a Dicker, Horſhoes the ſame.

For

For the better Inſtructing of Young Traders, I have here added an Account of Weights, Meaſures, and Numbers.

Three Barly-corns make an Inch, 2 ½ a Nail. A Hand is 4 Inches, or Fingers breadth; 3 Hands is a Span, 4 Hands or 12 Inches a Foot, 2 Foot makes a Pace, 5 Foot a Geometrical Pace. 3 Foot, or 16 Nails is a Yard. One Yard and ¼, that is 20 Nails make an *Engliſh* Ell. A *Dutch* Ell or Stick is ¾ of a Yard. Which way they commonly Meaſure Tapiſtry.

Six Foot makes a Fathom.

10 Foot is a Gad, or Geometrical Perch, ſometimes 9 Foot.

16 Foot and ½ is a Pole or Perch by the Statute.

18 Foot a Woodland Perch, uſed in Fens and Moors.

21 Foot a Foreſt Perch, uſed in *Ireland* or *Lancaſhire*.

18 Foot ¾ a *Scotch* Pole or Perch.

4 Statute Perches, or 100 Links make a Chain.

125 Geometrical Paces make a Stade.

8 Stades, or 1000 Geometrical Paces make an *Italian* Mile, uſed by *Engliſh*-Men at Sea.

An *Engliſh* Mile is 1760 Yards.

8 Furlongs make an *Engliſh* Mile, as 8 Stades an *Italian*.

3 *Italian* Miles is an *Engliſh* League.

4000 Geometrical Paces make a ſmall *German* Mile, 5000 a great.

40 ſquare Perches is a Rood, 4 Rood an Acre, that is to ſay, 160 Perches in length, 1 in breadth; or 80 Perches in length, and 2 in breadth; or 4 in breadth, and 40 in length, make an Acre.

10 Chains in length, and one in breadth make an Acre.

30 Acres

30 Acres is a Yard Land, and 1 Hide of Land is 100 Acres.

10 Foot every way is a Square, that is, 100 Square Feet.

How to Meaſure Wood, neceſſary for Countrey-Men.

A Coard of Wood is 4 Foot over, 4 Foot deep, 8 Foot long, being 128 Cubick Feet.

A Stack of Wood is 3 Feet over, 3 Foot deep, and 12 long, which makes 108 Cubick Feet.

Block-wood, being great Logs, are ſold by the Coard, ſmall by the Stack.

A Cubick Foot contains 1728 Cubick Inches, a Cubick Yard 27 Cubick Feet, or 46656 Cubick Inches.

50 Foot of Timber makes a Load, 40 Foot makes a Tun, 20 Foot a But or Pipe, 10 Foot an Hogſhead.

18 Foot ſquare, and 1 Foot deep, or 324 Cubick Feet is called a Floor.

A *Brick* by the Statute ſhould be 9 Inches long, 4 ½ broad, and 2 ½ thick, 500 make a Load, and 1000 of plain Tiles likewiſe.

How much Plank makes a Load.

300 Foot of 2 Inch Plank, 200 Foot of 3 Inch Plank, 150 Foot of 4 Inch Plank, 400 Foot of 1 ½ Plank, and 600 of Inch make a Load.

Of Measures for Liquids.

Names of Vessels.	Pints.	Pot.	Gal.	Hog.	Pun.	Butt.
A Quart is	2	½				
A Pottle	4					
A Gallon	8	2	1			
A Firkin of Ale	64	16	8			
A Kilderkin of Ale	128	32	16			
A Barrel of Ale.	256	64	32			
A Pipkin	36	9	4½			
A Firkin of Beer	72	18	9			
A Kilderkin of Beer	144	36	18			
A Barrel of Beer	288	72	36			
A Terce	336	84	42			
An Hogshead	504	126	63			
A Tertian or Punch.	672	168	84			
A Butt or Pipe	1008	252	126	2	1½	1
A Tun of Wine	2016	504	252	4	3	2
A Tun of Train Oyl	2016	504	252	4	3	2
A Tun of sweet Oyl	1888	472	236	4	3	2

Pounds in Weight besides the Cask.

	l.					
	224	112	56	But.		
	240	120	60	Soap.		
Firkin	4	1	1			
Half a Barrel	1	2				
Barrel	2					

The Weight of the empty Cask for Butter and Sope, and the Tare.

The { Firkin 6 ½. / Kilderkin 13. / Barrel 26.

Dry Measure.

	Butt.	Pun.	Hog.	Gal.	Pot.	Pin's.
A Tun of sweet Oyl	2	3	4	236	472	1888
A Tun of Train Oyl	2	3	4	252	504	2016
A Tun of Wine	2	3	4	252	504	2016
A Pipe or Butt	1	1½	2	126	252	1008
A Tertian or Punch.				84	168	672
An Hogshead				63	126	504
A Terce				42	84	336
A Barrel of Beer				36	72	288
A Kilderkin of Beer				18	36	144
A Firkin of Beer				4½	18	72
A Barrel of Ale				32	64	256
A Kilderkin of Ale				16	32	128
A Firkin of Ale				8	16	64
A Gallon				1	2	8
A Quart					½	2

Note,

Note, That Gallons are of different bigneſs to Meaſure Liquids, which is known in its true diſtinction by Gauging.

Beer and Ale is bigger than Corn or Wine, becauſe of Frothing.

Fiſh, as Herrings, Butter and Soap, are Meaſured by the Ale Gallon. A Laſt of either is 12 Barrels.

All kind of Grain, likewiſe Salt, Coals, and Lime, are Meeted by *Wincheſter* Meaſure, or dry Meaſure; but then Salt or Sea-Coal are heaped, or there are allowed 5 Pecks to the Buſhel ſtriked, which is Water Meaſure. Such Buſhels, 3 make a Sack, 4 ½ a Flat or Fat, 4 Flats make 12 Sacks. A Chaldron of Coals is 36 Buſhels, 21 Chaldron allowed to the ſcore at the Ships; 40 Buſhels of Salt is a Wey, 2 Wey and half makes 100 Buſhel.

Scripture Meaſures and Weights.

Applicative Meaſures.

A Hairs breadth, 48*th.* part of an Inch.
A Finger, a little leſs than an Inch.
Hands breadth, 3 Inches.
A Span, 9 Inches.
A Foot, 12 Inches.
A common Cubit, a Foot and half, or half a Yard.
An Holy Cubit, or Cubit of the Sanctuary, a Yard.
Kings Cubit, three Fingers breadth longer than the Sanctuary Cubit.
A Reed, 6 Cubits and a Hands breadth.
A Pace, 5 Feet.
A Furlong, 125 Paces.
A Mile, 1000 Paces.
A Sabbath-days Journey, 600 Paces.

Meaſures

Meaſures of Capacity of things that are dry.

A Kab, a Quart.
An Omer, 3 Pints and a half.
A Meaſure, or Seah, a Gallon and half.
An Epha, half a Buſhel and Pottle.
Half Omer, or Lethec, ſeven Buſhels and a Quart.
An Homer, or Cor, 14 Buſhels and a Pottle.

Liquid Meaſures.

A Log, half a Pint.
A Hin, 3 Quarts.
A Bath, 9 Gallons 3 Quarts.
A Pot, or *Sextary*, a Pint and half.
A Meaſure, or *Chœnix*, a Quart.
A Firkin, 4 Gallons and half.

Weights of Appenſion, or Counterpoiſe.

A Shekel in Weight, a quarter of an Ounce, which is 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

A Shekel of the Sanctuary, half an Ounce Troy, which is 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

A Pound, 12 Ounces.

A Talent, 62 Pound.

A Mules Burthen, two Hundred Weight.

A Talent of Silver weighs 3000 Shekels, which, according to the Shekel of the Sanctuary, is in value 337 *l.* 10 *s.*

Of Engliſh *Weights, there are theſe four ſorts*, viz.

Troy, Haverdupoiſe, Subtle, and Foyle; all which are both different in quantity, and of ſeveral Uſes.

By

By Troy Weight they weigh Bread-Corn, Liquors, Jewels, Amber, Gold and Silver; and indeed from this Pound are deduced all Meaſures for wet and dry.

Being thus divided, 24 Grains is 1 penny weight; 20 Drams make one Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. There is another Weight uſed by Silk-men, the *Venice* Ounce being 13 Drams and 12 Grains; ſo that 12 Ounces *Venice* is but 8 Ounces 4 Drams Troy, or 9 Ounces Haverdupoiſe; but this is not allowed, becauſe no Standard for it.

The Haverdupoiſe pound is greater than the Troy, yet the Ounce leſs, becauſe the Pound Troy is 12 Ounces, Haverdupoiſe 16; and by this, Grocery, Drugs, and groſs Wares, as Roſin, Hemp, Flax, Pitch and Tarr, *&c.* Together as likewiſe Common Metals and Minerals, as Lead, Tin, Iron and Steel, Allom and Copperas, and what waſte.

The Subtle Pound is any ſmall quantity made to repreſent a greater Weight; as Troy penny weight to anſwer the whole Pound Troy; but this is known to few but ſuch as Eſſay Metals, and are verſed in Statick.

For as in Geometry, they uſe the Subtle Meaſure of the hundredth part of an Inch to repreſent a Yard, Rod, *&c.*

So in Statick, any ſmall weight is uſed to repreſent a greater.

The Pound Foyle is leſs by $\frac{1}{5}$ than the Pound Troy, therefore is only uſed by thoſe that make Gold Foyl, Wyre, or Pearls.

Haverdupoiſe is thus Divided, 16 Ounces make 1 Pound, 8 Drams make 1 Ounce, 3 Scruples make 1 Dram; 20 Grains make 1 Scruple, and 112 pounds (which is called the Great or Long Hundred) and 20 Hundred make a Tun.

Apothecaries uſe Troy Weight, which is thus Divided: Ounce, Drams, Scruples, Grains.

In Buying and Selling they uſe Haverdupoiſe.

The Troy Pound to the Haverdupoiſe is as 7. 14.

The Troy Ounce to the Haverdupoiſe, is as 51. 56.

20 Hundred is a Tun Weight Haverdupois in all things but Lead, which is 19 Hundred and Half, and is called a Fodder. Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Allom, have 13 pound and half to the Stone, and 108 pound to the Hundred. A Clove of *Eſſex* Cheeſe and Butter is 8 pound, 32 Cloves is a Wey, 256 pound. But in *Suffolk*, the Clove is 8 pound, and the Wey 42 Cloves, or 360 pound.

Hay is 20 Hundred to a Load, but it is ſold for 18 Hundred, that is, 36 Truſſes, or 2016 pound. Wool is ſold by the Clove, or half Stone of 7 pound, the Stone 14 pound. Tod is 28 pound, Wey is 182 pound, a Sack 364, a Laſt 4368 pound. Iron and Shot 14 pound to a Stone, 28 pound a Quarter of a Hundred, 112 pound to the Hundred, a Tun 20 Hundred. A Fagot of Steel is 120 pound, a Burthen of Gad Steel is 9 ſcore or 180 pound. Meat, 8 pound goeth to the Stone.

A Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 pound Haverdupois, and ſo 8 Pound, 6 Ounces, 4 Drams Troy. When Wheat is at 5 *s.* a Buſhel, a penny Wheaten Loaf muſt weigh 11 Ounces Troy, three half penny white Loaves as much, the Houſhold penny Loaf 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ounces Troy, and ſo proportionable more or leſs. 1 Ounce wanting in 36, is the Forfeiture of the Pillory. A Miller, if he carry and re-carry his Griſt, is allowed 4 Pound or Pints in the Buſhel, both for Toll and Waſt, but if it be brought to him, and carried back by the Owner, he ought to take but 2 pound *per* Buſhel. The waſt in Grinding is about 3 Pecks in a Load, 1 pound in the Buſhel.

A

A Buſhel of Meal weighs 56 pound Haverdupois, and 68 Pound, 1 Ounce, 12 Drams Troy.

A Tun of Wine weighs 17 Hundred Haverdupois, a Pint 1 Pound, and half an Ounce Troy.

Theſe few Weights will weigh 121 Pound, *viz.* 1 Pound, 3 Pound, 9 Pound, 27 Pound, 81 Pound.

Of Money and Gold.

Of Hebrew Money.

A Mite, three parts of one C.
A Quadrans, or Farthing, two Mites.
An Aſſary, or Farthing, half penny farthing.
A Gerah, or Piece of Money, penny half penny.
A Drachm, or peny, ſeven pence half peny.
A Didrachm, or Shekel, one ſhilling three pence.
A Stater, or Shekel of the Sanctuary, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
A Mina, or pound, 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
A Talent of Silver, 187 *l.* 10 *s.*
A Shekel of Gold, Piece, a Dracon, Darius, or Drachm of Gold, 15 *s.*
A Pound of Gold, 75 *l.*
A Talent of Gold, 2250 *l.*

Of Engliſh *Gold, and Money.*

Fineneſs of Gold is Eſtimated by the Karract, which is no certain Weight, but the $\frac{1}{24}$ of any quantity; this Karract is divided into Grains and Parts: The Karract that weighs Jewels is divided into 4 Grains, 20 of which make 24 Grains Troy, or 1 peny weight.

As 12 to 1 in value, ſo is Gold to Silver.

Therefore if an *Hebrew* Talent of Silver is valued at 375 pound, that of Gold is worth 375 pound.

In

In *England* Gold is thus Estimated: One peny weight of Angel Gold is worth 4 Shillings 2 pence half peny.

Crown Gold, 3 Shillings 10 pence half peny.
Soveraign Gold, 3 Shillings 6 pence half peny.

The Standard for Sterling *Money in* England.

11 Ounces 2 Drams fine Silver, and 18 Drams of Allay of Copper.

13 Ounces of pure Silver is worth 3 pound 4 shillings 6 pence.

1 Ounce without Allay, is worth 5 shillings 4 pence half peny.

12 Ounces with Allay is worth 3 pound.

1 Ounce with Allay is worth 5 shillings.

The Standard for Gold, in the pound Troy 22 Karracts of fine Gold, 2 Karracts of Allay, Silver or Copper, *viz.* 11 Ounces fine Gold, 1 Ounce Allay.

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold is as fine as *English*.

The *French* and *Dutch* put more Allay in their Money than *English*.

		l.	s.	d.
1 Pound Troy of Gold	is worth	40	18	4 3/4
1 Pound Haver. of Gold		49	13	8 1/4
1 Pound Troy of Silver	is worth	03	03	0 0
1 Pound Haver. of Silver		03	15	3 1/2

A Hundred Pound in Gold weighs 1 Pound 11 Ounces, 3 Quarters.

A Hundred Pound in Silver weighs 26 Pound, 9 Ounces Haverdupois.

Foreign

Foreign Coin reduced to Engliſh Money.

Spaniſh Money.

6 Carnados		Mervid.
54 Mervids		Ryal, or 6 *d. Engliſh.*
11 Ryals	make 1	Ducat.
8 Ryals		Piece of 8, or 4 *s. Engliſh.*
4 Quartiliards		Ryal, or 6 *d. Engliſh.*

Portugal Money.

40 Res		Ryal, or 6*d. Eng.*
2 ½ Ryals		Teſtoon.
4 Teſtoons, or 10 Ryals	make 1	Ducat.
2 ½ Ducats		Milt of Gold.

French Money.

12 Deniers		Soulx.
20 Soulx		Frank, or Liver.
16 Soulx	make 1	Cardecue.
4 Carducas		Crown.

Scotch.

1 Small Piece		2 *d.* 1 *q. Engliſh.*
3 Small Pieces		1 Nob. Scotch, or 6*d.*¾. *Eng.*
2 Nobles Scotch	make	1 Mark, or 13 *d.* 2 *q. Eng.*
3 Nobles Scotch		1 *l.* Scotch, or 20 *d. Eng.*

Iriſh.

2 *Ob.* or 4 *d.* 2 *q. Eng.*		1 Harper, or 9 *d. Eng.*
20 Harpers	is.	1 *l.* Iriſh, 15 *s. Engliſh.*

Flemiſh.

8 Pence	is	1 Groat.
2 Groats		1 Single Stiver.
2 Single Stivers		1 Double Stiver, or 3*d*. 1*q*. *Eng.*
20 Single Stivers, or 10 Double		1 Guilder, 3*s*. 4*d*. *Engliſh.*
6 Guilders		1 Pound.

Perſian Coins.

2 Biſtees	is	1 Shawhee.
2 ½ Shawhees		1 Lauree.
2 Shawhees		1 Mammoodee.

Hollands Money.

A Doit	makes	8.
8 Doit		1 Stiver, 3*q*. ⅔ & 25 Doit.
2 Stivers		1 Doppelgen.
6 Stivers		1 Shilling *Holl.* 11*d*. ½ *Eng.*
1 Rix Dollar		50 Stivers, 4*s*. 6*d*. *Engliſh.*

Next follows neceſſary Directions to all Merchants, and other Dealers, giving them light into the method for entring of Goods Inwards or Outwards at the Cuſtom-houſe, how to get Bills of Lading ſigned (with the Copy of a Bill of Lading) (with the Copy of a Policy of Aſſurance) Commiſſions and Diſcompt.

SUppoſe you have 15 Bails of Cloth to Ship off for *Turkey*; your Cloth being ready packt, take the true contents thereof, which carry to the Cuſtom-houſe between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning, and give in the ſame to the Clerks appointed, where you ſhall find ſuch care taken of Merchants, that from man to man the Clerks diſpatch you without any undue preference; and having found out the firſt, he directs you to the ſecond, and then he to the third, and ſo forwards, until you have the Commiſſioners (or Farmers) hands, and the Office ſeal; and this with ſuch order that it is not imaginable for any man, of any reaſon whatever, to be put beſides his Turn, but every man ſerved in due order as his buſineſs comes to hand. And no Clerk will demand more then his juſt Dues; if he doth, there is good Juſtice againſt him immediately, by complaining to the Commiſſioners (or Farmers) for the time being.

Having thus gotten your Coquet (which is a ſmall piece of Parchment teſtifying the Payment of the Cuſtoms and all Duties for your 15 Bails of Cloth) you

fetch your Cloth from the Packers, and having put on your Mark and Numbers, then you ſet the ſame Mark and Numbers, on the back of your Coquet: mentioning the true contents of each Bail; then go with your Goods to the Water-ſide, when you come there, you muſt deliver your Coquet to the Searcher, with his Fee, what he demands; and pay the Wharfage and Portage of your Goods, and ſo Ship them in Boat, or Lighter, or Ship, as you are directed by your Maſter; if you ſend them by Boat or Lighter on board the Ship, you muſt order him that carries them, to bring you (before you pay him) a Receipt from the Maſter, his Mate, or Purſer, of receiving the ſaid Goods on board the Ship, which Receipt is commonly in theſe words, or to this effect.

Received the 19*th. of* Auguſt 1683. *on board the Good Ship* Aſia, 15 *Bails of Cloth, marked and numbred as underneath,* per me I. R. *Purſer.*

☞ No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

This Note juſtifies the Water-mans delivering the Goods on board the Ship; and as ſoon as you have it, you muſt find out the Maſter of the Ship, and cauſe him to ſign you three Bills of Lading. A Bill of Lading is an acknowledgment from the Maſter of the Ship for your Goods, with a promiſe to deliver them at the place he is bound for. A Copy of which here follows.

Shipped by the Grace of God in good order, and well conditioned by me *I. P.* in and upon the Good Ship called the *Aſia*, whereof is Maſter under God for this preſent Voyage *R. M.* and now riding at Anchor in the River of *Thames*, and by Gods Grace bound for *Conſtantinople*, To ſay, 15 Bails of Cloth, being Marked

Marked and Numbred as in the Margent: and are to be delivered in like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of *Constantinople* (the dangers of the Sea only excepted) unto Mr. *I.K.*, or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods, Two Lyon Dollars *per* Bail, with Primage and Avarage accustomed. *In witness* whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date; the one of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so God send the Good Ship to her desired Port in safety, *Amen.* Dated in *London*, the 20*th.* of *August*, 1683. Inside Contents not known, *per me R. M.*

No. 15. 1. to

The Master having signed you three Bills of Lading, keeps one of them himself, and leaves the other two with you, one of which you send away inclosed in a Letter to your Correspondent, to whom the 15 Bails of Cloth are consigned; the other you keep with you for a Testimony against the Master, if occasion shall so happen, by losses or otherwise, whereby he may be forced to make satisfaction. Also the Bill of Lading which remains in your hand is of great concernment; for if in case the Goods are injured, and come to damage, or are lost, the Insurer will be forced by virtue of the same, to make you satisfaction for the said loss; for by the said Bill it will appear, that such and such Goods were Shipped in such or such a Ship, by such or such a one, and consigned to such or such a place, to such or such a one. This for Goods Outwards.

But now for Goods that come into the Nation, you must, as near as you can, by your Letters and Factories, guess at what quantity of Goods you have, and then go to the Custom-house, and carry Mony, and when you have the first Clerk, he will, as before, send

you from Man to Man, until you have accompliſhed your buſineſs; and having paid your Mony in the morning, if you go to the Ship in the afternoon, you will find there a Warrant for the delivering your Goods unto you.

Of Aſſurance.

Aſſurance is, when you are in any manner of fear of the Ship your Goods are in, or the danger of the Voyage, or of Pyrats, *&c.* you then are willing to give another man a certain ſum of Mony to put himſelf in your place; and if any danger ariſes, to pay you for the ſame Goods the value that you have aſſured. It is a thing hath been long in Cuſtom and Uſe amongſt Traders, and was eſtabliſhed by a Law under *Claudius Cæſar*, before the Birth of our Saviour *Chriſt*; it hath been much practiſed in all Trading Nations, and is a cauſe of great increaſe of Trade, becauſe that hazard is born by four or five with mutual conſent; which otherwiſe muſt fall upon one perſon. The Nature of it is thus: Suppoſe you Ship 300 *l.* of Goods for *Jamaica*, you being unwilling to run ſo great a hazard your ſelf; you go to the Aſſurance-Office, behind the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, and there acquaint the Clerk you would enſure 200 *l.* 250, or if you will the whole 300 *l.* (for you may enſure the whole, or any part) upon ſuch a Ship for ſo much Goods you have on board. The Clerk preſently ſpeaks to other men that are Merchants, that make it their Trrde to Enſure, and you agree with them at a price ſo much in the Hundred, and this is called *Primo:* In conſideration of this *Primo*, the man that is your Inſurer, runs all the hazard that can be imagined, until your Goods arrive ſafe at *Jamaica*. Before you pay the *Primo*, you have a Policy of Inſurance ſign'd by the man or men you agree withal; for you may deal with 2, 3, or 4, to underwrite

derwrite for you ſeveral Sums: This Policy of Inſurance ought to be Copied in the Office of Aſſurance, in a Book kept there for that purpoſe, and for which you pay a certain ſum unto the Clerk, or Clerks, ſitting at that time. In the Policy is expreſt the name of the Perſon that cauſeth himſelf to be Enſured, the Place he Enſures for, the Ship, the Maſters name, the Sum of Mony, the dangers you are Enſured from, and how long that laſteth, with the name of the Party or Parties, that Enſure or underwrite the Policy for you. As ſuppoſe you would Enſure 200 *l.* of the above mentioned 300 *l.* for *Jamaica*, on the *Triſton* Frigat, *Ayry Saunders* Maſter, the Ship being yet in the River of *Thames*, or under ſail, ſuch Aſſurance is drawn up as followeth.

The Copy of a Policy of Aſſurance.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, *E. H.* of *London*, Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Perſon and Perſons to whom the ſame doth, may, or ſhall appertain in part, or in all, doth make Aſſurance, and cauſeth himſelf, and them, and every of them, to be Inſured, loſt or not loſt, from the Port of *London* to the Port of *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, upon any kind of Goods and Merchandize whatſoever, Laden or to be Laden aboard the Good Ship called the *Triſton* Frigat of *London*, burthen of five hundred Tuns, or thereabouts, whereof is Maſter under God for this preſent Voyage, *A. S.* or whoſoever elſe ſhall go for Maſter in the ſaid Ship, or by whatſoever other Name or Names, the ſame Ship, or the Maſter is, or ſhall be named or called, beginning the Adventure upon the ſaid Goods and Merchandize, from, and immediately following the Loading thereof aboard the ſaid Ship at the Port of *London*, and ſo ſhall continue, and endure, until

the ſaid Ship with the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes whatſoever ſhall be arrived at *Port Royal* aforeſaid, and the ſame there ſafely Landed: And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Ship in this Voyage, to ſtop and ſtay at any Ports or Places between *London* and *Port Royal*, without prejudice to this Inſurance; the ſaid Goods or Merchandizes by agreement is, and ſhall be valued at Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, without further account to be given for the ſame. Touching the adventures and perils which we the Aſſurers are contented to bear, and do take upon us in this Voyage, are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pyrats, Rovers, Thieves, Jettezones, Letters of Mart and Counter-Mart, Surpriſals, Takings at Sea, Reſtraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality ſoever, Arreſts, Barratry of the Maſter and Mariners, and of all other perils, Loſſes, and Misfortunes, that have, or ſhall come to the hurt, damage, or detriment of the ſaid Goods and Merchandize or any part thereof. And in caſe of any Loſs or Misfortune, it ſhall be lawful to the Aſſured, his, or other Factors and Servants, and Aſſigns, to ſue, labour, and travel for, in, and about the defence, recovery, and ſafeguard of the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Inſurance; to the charges whereof we the Aſſurers will contribute each one, according to the rate and quantity of his ſum herein aſſured. And it is agreed by us the Inſurers, that this Writing and Aſſurance ſhall be of as much force and effect, as the ſureſt Policy, or Writing of Aſſurance heretofore made in *Lumbard ſtreet*, or now within the *Royal Exchange*, *London*. And ſo we the Aſſurers are contented, and do hereby promiſe, and bind our ſelves each one for his own part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Aſſured, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, for the true performance of the premiſes, acknowledging our-

ſelves

ſelves paid the conſideration due unto us for this Aſſurance by *E. H.* at the rate of Three Pounds *per* Hundred Pound ſterling. In witneſs whereof, we the Aſſurers, have ſubſcribed our Names, and Sums; Aſſured in *London.*

I *R. O.* am content with this Aſſurance, for the ſum of one Hundred Pounds, *London*, this 30*th.* of *Auguſt*, 1683.

I *M. P.* am content with this Aſſurance, for the ſum of one Hundred Pounds. *London* this 30*th.* 1683.

This is the Copy of an Inſurance for Goods outwards: But ſuppoſe you receive advice this laſt Poſt, that you have 200 Hogſheads of *Jamaica* Sugar Shipt for your Account on board the *Friendſhip*, Captain *Francis Bartholomew* Commander from *Jamaica*: If you have a mind to Inſure it, you muſt go to the Office, and agree with the Inſurers what you ſhall give them for Inſurance, and then get your Policy made and ſigned by them, and pay them the *Primo*, and cauſe your Policy to be entred, and the work is the ſame as for Goods outwards, only you alter the Ships and Maſters name, and mention that it comes home, inſtead of going out.

Other Aſſurances are made upon Goods that are ſent by Wagon, or Cart, *&c.* by Land, from all Robbers, or Thieves, *&c.* Other Aſſurances are made upon the Lives of Men and Women, at a rate that is moderate. For by this means if you buy any Place or Office that is worth 1000 *l.* or more, or leſs, and you have not money enough to purchaſe it, you borrow 4 or 500 *l.* Now if you die, and are not in a condition to pay this Money, it is loſt: But if you Enſure your Life, then your Friend that you did borrow it of, will have his money honeſtly paid him.

Some Aſſurances are likewiſe made on the Heads of men; as if a man going for the *Streights*, and perhaps

is in ſome fear that he may be taken by Moors, or Turkiſh Pyrats, and ſo made a ſlave, for the redemption of whom a Ranſom muſt be paid; he may (ere he goes on Shipboard) go to the Inſurance-Office, and advance a *Premio* accordingly upon a Policy of Aſſurance; And if he be taken into ſlavery in the Voyage, the Aſſurer or Aſſurers muſt anſwer the Ranſom that is ſecured to be paid on the Policy.

Of Factors and Commiſſions.

A Factor is a Servant, created by a Merchants Letters, to buy and ſell Goods for another mans accompt, and receives a certain Sallery (called Factorage or Commiſſion) for his pains, but is not to run any manner of riſque or hazard, if the Goods be loſt, or burnt, or any accident happen, he is not to bear it; and for the bad debts (if there happen any) the Factor is not to bear it, unleſs he goes contrary to his order that doth employ him; then in ſuch caſes the Factor is to bear the loſs, and not the Proprietor. As ſuppoſe you have advice of a parcel of Spices coming on board ſuch a Veſſel for you to diſpoſe of, for the accompt of a Merchant at *Amſterdam*, and the Goods do not come to your hands, but periſh at ſea, that is nothing to you: But if they come to your hands, and you have a true order from him for the entring of the ſame, and paying the Cuſtom, ſhould of your own head, or by any accident or miſtake, enter the Goods falſe, and the ſame ſhould be ſeized, the loſs would lye at your door; or if he orders you not to ſell theſe Goods but for ready money, and you ſell them for one Month or for any time, and the debt become bad, it will be at your door. And ſo in the buying any manner of Goods, if the Goods be not according to order, the man may refuſe them when he hath received them, and the damage ſhall fall upon you.

And

And as Fidelity, Diligence, and Honesty are expected from the Factor, so the Law requires the like from the Principal; judging the act of one to be the act of the other, Therefore if a Merchant shall remit counterfeit Jewels to his Factor, who sells and disposes them for valuable considerations, as if they were right, if the Factor receives any Loss, or prejudice thereby, by imprisonment or other punishment, the Principal shall not only make good the damage to the Factor, but also render satisfaction to the party damnified: And so it was adjudged, where one *How* was possest of three counterfeit Jewels, and having Factors in *Barbary*, and knowing one *Southern*; a Merchant was resident on the place, consigns those Jewels to his Factor, who receiving them, intreated *Southern* to sell those Jewels for him, telling him that they were good Jewels; whereupon *Southern*, not knowing they were counterfeit, sold them to the King of *Barbary*, for 800 *l.* (they being worth really but 100 *l.*) and delivered the Mony to the Factor, who remitted the same to *How*: The King of *Barbary*, not long after, finding himself cozened, committed *Southern* to prison till he had repaid the 800 *l.* whereupon *Southern* coming for *England*, brought his action against *How*, and had Judgment to recover his damage.

The satisfaction that Factors have for their pains in buying and selling, is called Commission or Factorage, which is done at several prices in several places, according to the custom of the Country: In some Countries they take 8 and 10 *per Cent.* as at *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, and most of those Western Parts: In others 2½ and three *per Cent.* as generally throughout all *Italy*, 2 *per Cent.* as in *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *&c.* 1½ *per Cent.* as in *Holland*, and other places: but the generality only take throughout *Europe*, 2 *per Cent.*

Of Discompt.

Discompt is when you sell a parcel of Goods at three months time, and a day or two after, the Buyer comes and tells you he is willing to pay you the money presently, if you will allow him the Discompt, which is generally after the rate of 6, 8, or 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, as you can agree with him; and to be sure the Buyer will look to your necessity of Mony in compounding for the rate of Discompt, and take the advantage thereof for a greater abatement than ordinary: So that I have known some, who having sold a parcel of Goods amounting to 400 *l.* at three months time, and the Buyer perceiving the Sellers necessities of money to be great, have brought him to Discompt 6 months at the rate of 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, so that for the 400 *l.* which would have been paid at the end of 3 Months, there was paid but 380 *l.* down. But for my part, I either think such Sellers case near desperate (that compound at so large a rate of discompt) or else that he hath over-reacht his Chapman in the Goods sold him.

But though this be often found amongst some Inferior Merchants, or wholesale men (to abate so largely for Discompt) yet it is not the general course of Discompt practised amongst Merchants and Dealers that value their reputations; who projecting to transact all affairs that some profit may result, did with very good reason, condescend to a competent abatement for prompt payment of monies: (that some profit might redound to the party paying) which abatement is properly called Discompt, and is thus understood and calculated between Merchant and Merchant. Suppose *A.* is to receive of *B.* 200 *l.* six months hence, *B.* offers to pay *A.* presently. if he will Discompt at 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, *A* condescends, and they agree.

Now

Now to know what *A.* muſt allow *B.* for Diſcompt do thus: Firſt reduce your 200 *l.* into Pence; the Product will be 48000 Pence: Then multiply thoſe Pence by 6, the number of Months to be diſcompted for, the Product will be 288000, which divide by 200, and the quantity of time that is to be allowed, both which make 206 for your Diviſor, the Quotient will be $1398\frac{6}{103}$ Pence, which reduct into Shillings, is 116 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{6}{103}$ parts of a Peny, this reduct into Pounds, makes 5--16--6 $\frac{6}{103}$. and ſo much muſt be abated out of the 200 *l.* for the 6 Months Diſcompt, and no more, according to the true method received amongſt Merchants. And the reaſon of it is this; becauſe if you allow 6 *l.* then you allow the full Intereſt of 200 *l.* for 6 months; but you do not receive 200 *l.* and wherefore then ſhould you allow the Intereſt for 200 *l.*? you muſt only allow the Inteteſt of what you do receive, which is 196 *l.*

The aforeſaid Rule is not only true for any even Sum to be Diſcompted, but for any odd broken Sum, always remembring to add the number of months to be Diſcompted for, to 200. and let that be your Diviſor.

Of

Of the Commodities of all Countries, whereby Commerce is maintained, a thing necessary to be known by all Merchants, &c.

THE Commodities of *Great Britain*, containing the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, and the Dominion of *Wales*, are rich, and Staple wares, and very abundant, with a continual increase, namely:

Woollen Clothes of all sorts, broad and narrow, long and short, called and known by the names of several Shires, being 250000 Clothes made yearly, besides the new Draperies of Perpetuanaes, and the like Commodities.

Tin, wrought and unwrought, above twelve hundred thousand pounds yearly.

Lead transported and used, above eight thousand Fodders every year.

Alloms made in abundance, above seven hundred Tuns yearly.

Copperas made according to the quantity used, some 250 Tuns yearly.

Iron of all sorts, setting 800 Furnaces on work.

Iron Ordnance, or cast pieces, according to occasion made.

Wools and Woolfels and Calf-skins in great quantity, and Cony-skins.

Stockings of all sorts of Silk, Wooll and Yarnsey, Yearn and Woell.

Buffins, Mocadoes, Grograines, Sattins, Calamanco's, Velvets, Worsteds, Sarges, Fustians, Durance, Tukes, and all other *Norwich* Wares and Stuffs.

Saffron

Saffron the beſt that can be found in any Country.

Glaſs and Glaſſes of all ſorts, Venice-gold, Sea-cole, and Salt.

Scotſ-cole, Wheat, Barly, and all kind of Grains in both Kingdoms.

Linen Cloth, and all Ironmongers Wares, Hides, Tallow, Leather dreſt and undreſt; Train Oyl, Salmons, Pilchards, Herrings, Hake, Conger, Red-Herring, Hops, Woad, Butter, Cheeſe, Beer, Salt-peter and Gun-powder, Hony and Wax, Alablaſter, and many other Stones.

The Commodities of the Kingdom of Ireland, *are*

WOolls, Fells, Yarn, Furrs, Flax, Linen Cloth, Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Hony, Wax, Herring, Cods, Hake-fiſh, Salmons, Eels, Rugs, Mantles, Iriſh Cloth, Pipeſtaues, Iron, and Lead, Wheat, and all kind of Grain, Salt-Beef, Butter and Cheeſe, and many Manufactures.

The Commodities of the Kingdom of France, *are*

WInes, Prunes, Canvas, Linen Cloth, Salt, Velvets, Raw Silk, and divers Stuffs of Silk, Buckrams, Bockes with Combs, Paper, playing Cards, Glaſs, Grain to die, Roſin, Wheat, and all kind of Grain Corn.

The Commodities of Spain *and* Portugal, *are*

WOols, Madera, Sugar, Almonds, Wines, Oyls, Anniſeeds, Anchoves, Bayberries, Bariglia, Figgs, Raiſins, Train-oyl, Iron, Oranges, Lemons, Sumack, Saffron, Sope, Coriander, Cork, Licoras, Woad, and the Commodities of the *Weſt-Indies*, Sugar of Brazil, Fernandebuck wood, Tabacco, and other commodities.

The

The Commodities of Italy, *and certain Iſlands.*

VEnice Gold, Velvets, Sattins, Cipres, Silks, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Cottons, Fuſtians, Wines, Currans, Cloves, Raſhes, Rice, Sarcenets, Raw Silk, Alloms, and Vitriol, Glaſſes and other Manufactures.

The Commodities of Germany, *and Places adjoyning.*

WOolls, Argal, Steel, Lattin, Copper, Iron, and all kind of Manufacture made of them; Copperas, Alloms, Lead, Fuſtians, Paper, Linen Cloth, Quickſilver, Bell-mettal, Tin, Rheniſh Wines, and Mather.

The Commodities of Eaſt-land, *and thereabouts.*

AShes, Bowſtaves, Cables, Canvas, Buff-hides, Flax, Hemp, Hony, Wax, ſtock-fiſh, Spruce, Iron, Match, Wheat, Rye, Meal, Woolls, Wainſcot, Pitch, and Tar, and Linen Cloth, Cordage and Ropes.

The Commodities of Denmatk, Nerway, *and* Sweden.

WHeat, Rye, Woolls, Deals, Clap-board, Pipe-ſtaves, Maſts, Wainſcot, Copper, Timber, Fiſh, and Furrs, Alloms in ſome places.

The Commodities of Ruſſia.

TAllow, Hides, Caveare, abundance of rich Furrs, Black Fox, Martins, Sables, and the like: Hony, Wax, Cables, Ropes, and Cordage.

The

The Commodities of Barbary.

GOat-skins, Almonds, Dates, Aneale, Gum, Feathers, Salt-peter, Gold plentifully: and from *Guinea*, Hides, Elephant-teeth and Grain.

The Commodities of the Low-Countries.

TApeſtry, Battery-work, ſteel, Cambricks, Lawns, Hopps, Mather, Butter, Cheeſe, Grogromes, Bozatoes, Chamblets, Mocadoes, Bruſhes, Tape, Linen Cloth, Pots, Bottles, Wheat, Rye, ſalt, Chimny-backs, Blades, Horſes, Sope, Fiſh, Herrings, Cods, Ling, and many things, as Diaper, ſmalt, Hoops of Iron.

The Commodities of the Weſt-Indies.

FRom the *Low-Country* beginning the *Weſt-India* Trade, let us ſet down the Commodities of it, ſeeing that the States of the *United Provinces* have made lately a Society of Merchants, bearing date the ninth of *June*, 1621. wherein other Nations may be Adventurers, as by their Letters Patents appeareth; prohibiting all other their Subjects or Inhabitants, that they ſhall not Trade from the ſaid Countries, nor out, or from any other Kingdom and Country whatſoever, unto the Coaſts and Countries of *Africa*, from *Tropicus Cancri* along to the Cape of *Bona Speranza*, neither in the Countries of *America*, from the ſouth end of *Magellanes le Mary*, and other *Straits*, to the *Straits* of *Anian* on every ſide, *Nova Guinea* included, upon forfeiture of the ſhips and goods and all their poſſeſſions, within their Juriſdiction and Command, and Arreſts of their Perſons, unleſs they be of the ſaid Company made and eſtabliſhed for the *Weſt-India* Trade.

Gold

Gold and ſilver, Cucheneale, Sugars, rich Indico, Donnigo, Ginger, Pearls, Emeraulds, Hides, Campeche or Logwood, Salſaparilla, Tabacco, Canafiſtula, Cocoſwood, Lignum vitæ, Cottonwooll Salt, and ſome other druggs for Phyſick or dying of ſtuffs. And this may ſuffice for a declaration of the principal Commodities of moſt Countries.

The Rules to be obſerved in the fair and honeſt Buying and Selling of Commodities.

EVery man knoweth, that in the buying and ſelling of Commodities, there is an eſtimation and price demanded and agreed upon between both parties, according to a certain equality in the value of things, permuted by a true reaſon grounded upon the commodious uſe of things: So that Equality is nothing elſe but a mutual voluntary eſtimation of things made in good order and truth, wherein Inequality is not admitted or known. And the ſeller is to ſell his Wares according to the common eſtimation and courſe, at ſuch time as he ſhall think convenient, unleſs it be for Victuals or Munition, wherein neceſſity compelleth him to ſell for the general good, by the interpoſition of the Magiſtrates, by whoſe authority he can obſerve no time, but muſt ſell, taking a reaſonable gain for the ſame: for the eſtimation is alſo the greater upon ſuch occaſions and accidents, when the ſelling of a thing is not according to the goodneſs of the nature of the thing, but rather according to the uſefulneſs of it to mankind: and therein the condition of the thing

is to be conſidered, which may decay and be ſubject to corruption in quantity, quality, and ſubſtance, or which is not ſubject thereunto.

True it is, that there can be no rule preſcribed or taught how to buy and ſell, which is lawful and unlawful, or juſt and unjuſt, by any wiſe man whatſoever; becauſe the children of this Age are wiſer than the children of Light in their generation and calling. Which is the cauſe that ſome Divines having written hereof, do proceed with great moderation, obſerving that the transferring of things from one owner to another, is effected five manner of ways by private perſons.

1. Firſt by Donation, which is altogether of free gift, according to the ſaying recorded, *Luke cap.* 16. *Mutuum date, nihil inde ſperantes.*

2. By Permutation, *Do ut Des*, I give becauſe you ſhould give; as the Proverb is,

Si mihi des, tibi do, ſi nil des, nil tibi reddo;
Hoc verbum do, das nutrit amicitias.

3. By Emption, or buying of things.

4. By Vendition, or ſelling of things.

5. By actual Mutation, or mutual giving or lending of monies.

And in buying and ſelling of things there are required eleven neceſſary conditions: Firſt, a conſent in the ſelling: Secondly, a power to ſell, the like in the buyer: Thirdly and Fourthly, conſent and power: Fifthly and Sixthly, ſome conditions on either ſide, agreeing in the transferring of the thing. Seventhly, that the ſame be honeſt: Eighthly, alſo lawful: Ninthly and Tenthly, to be without unreaſonable conditions, to buy and ſell the ſame again: Eleventhly, that it be an abſolute irrevocable bargain. And herein is the Law of Nature to be regarded and obſerved,

observed, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris*, or do as you would be done to. Yet if I have occasion to buy that which another is about to buy, it is lawful and just for me to buy the same.

But to avoid suspicion in selling justly or unjustly, three things are required. First, the buyer to be expert in the Commodities he buyeth. Secondly, that he be not too needy, or constrained to buy. And Thirdly, that perswasive reasons be omitted, which cause the party to buy dearer.

The Civilians (affirming that probability to prove the estimation of a thing is sufficient, whether it be more or less worth) do admit that a man may sell dearer unto an expert man, than unto a simple man; and to sell dearer than the thing is worth by common estimation, is adjudged by them to be always unjust: as also to use reasons and inducements to sell wares the dearer; neither is the seller to demand or expect any thing above the price agreed upon, and in treating hereof they make large discourses, which I do omit to handle for the reasons aforesaid.

Buying and selling, say they, is done two manner of ways. First, that the thing be so bought, that all power of pretence be avoided, which is giving a thing at a certain price for a thing: Secondly, that the thing sold be as a gift for that price, which in substance may be said to be a plain absolute and lawful bargain, sold (as we say) in open Market or Shop, insomuch that there be not a Curtain to hide the Commodity so bought and sold: Howbeit in all Fairs and Markets in the parts beyond the Seas, a Tradesmans Shop and a Merchants Warehouse is taken to be publick and open at the appointed times.

They have also determined, that a seller may not demand a greater price for the forbearance of his payment or satisfaction of the thing, but he may well diminish the price, if the buyer do satisfie him the sooner,

ſooner, and before the time of payment, by way of anticipation, which nevertheleſs reſteth in his power to accept thereof, or to expect the time. But this is commonly done, not by abating of the price of the Commodity, becauſe Money hath made a certainty of the total ſum of the ſaid Commodity, but by allowance or deduction of the Intereſt of the ſaid Money, for the time to come and unexpired, according as they make their agreement of the price of Intereſt.

To conclude the premiſſes touching buying and ſelling, we find, that no man in ſelling any wares is bound to declare, whether any quantity of the like Wares are to be had or expected, when he ſelleth.

Of Cuſtoms, Subſidies, and Impoſitions, paid upon Commodities: This may be of daily uſe for Merchants.

WHereas Cuſtoms, Subſidies, Impoſitions, Toles, Accizes, Impoſts, and other duties, by the exemplary actions of Princes, and Common-Weals, are due by the Law of Nations, as a matter inherent to their Prerogatives, becauſe they are abſolute Commanders in their Harbours, Havens, and Ports, where Commodities are exported; every Merchant is bound to take notice thereof, and to obſerve the ſame, according to the ordinances and proceedings uſed therein in all Countries reſpectively, to avoid the danger of the loſs and forfeiture of his Commodities, and to make a true calculation how to buy and ſell to profit, obſerving how much upon the hundred pounds in value of his Commodities (rated by the orders of di-

vers

vers Countries) the ſame amounteth unto, and to add the ſame with the charges upon Commodities, to the price whereat the ſaid Commodities were bought, as well in his Native Country, as in other Countries where he doth traffick and trade.

In *Ruſſia*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, the Cuſtom and Ordinances is; if a Merchant do not declare all his Commodities, which he importeth or exporteth, but concealeth ſome part of them; all the Commodities of that kind are forfeited to the Prince; and he ſhall find but ſmall favour to redeem them.

In *Spain*, and other Dominions of the King of *Spain*, the Commodities concealed are only forfeited; unleſs they be prohibited and unlawful Goods.

In *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, is the like; and only the Goods concealed are forfeited, and may be had again upon reaſonable compoſition: For the Statute Law giveth authority to the Officer who maketh the ſeizure, that upon Licence ſued forth to compound, he may do it ſafely for his part, which is the one moyety; and for the other moyety which is the Kings, Merchants are graciouſly dealt withal, by the Judges or Barons of the Kings Exchequer, or others thereunto Authoriſed: Inſomuch that it hath happened that ſome Merchants relying upon this favourable dealing, have adventured to expoſe their Commodities unto the forfeiture thereof, being Commodities which pay much Cuſtom and Impoſition: as Cambricks, Lawns, Tobacco, Cutcheneale, Venice gold, Thread, and other things, becauſe they were (in a manner) aſſured to make compoſition under the ſum which they were to pay for Cuſtom and Impoſition.

In *France* and *Germany* is the like for concealed Commodities, which are not declared in the *Cuſtom-houſe*; and Jewels, and precious Stones, and Pearls, are freed of Cuſtom. And ſo was it in *England*, until of late years, ſince the Cuſtoms were taken to Farm,

Farm, and yet they pay but three *per Cent.* of the value of their appraiſement, to be rated by the Officers of the *Cuſtom-houſe* at *London.* But if any Merchant or Jeweller bring over any Jewels or precious Stones and Pearls, he is to declare them to the Officers or Waiters of the Place where he Landeth, otherwiſe they will be ſeized (by water or land) as forfeited to the King; wherein more ſtrict dealing hath been uſed of late, ſince the King hath letten to Farm his moyety of the Seizures. So that firſt of all the Cuſtom of concealed Goods muſt be paid, before any compoſition be made, next the Compoſition being made, then may the Informer be agreed withal. And no Commodities can be delivered upon ſecurity to the owner, as formerly by the Law was accuſtomed to be done; but they muſt remain in ſome ſufficient cuſtody until the matter be tried by Law, or compounded by Agreement. But prohibited Commodities (as Allom and other things) by Letters Patents and Proclamation, the poſſeſſion may be had, upon ſecurity to be given to anſwer the value thereof, according to the appraiſement made of them. And theſe Commodities (if the Maſter of the Ship do not declare them, upon his Entry made in the *Cuſtom-houſe*, upon his oath) are alſo ſubject to the Forfeiture, although they come conſigned unto a Merchant or Factor unawares, by another Merchant that knew not that ſuch Commodities were prohibited to be imported. The like is it for a Merchant ſhipping out unlawful wares; but herein he may have Intelligence by the Cuſtomer, before he do lay them upon the water to be ſhipped. Again, if a Merchant carry money by water down to *Graveſend*, with an intention to beſtow the ſame in Bays at *Sandwich*, or in other Commodities at *Canterbury*; he is firſt to declare the ſame in the Searchers Office, or elſe the money is loſt, and three times the value upon Information.

For

For no money of Gold or Silver, or any foreign Coyn or Plate brought into the Kingdom, can be transported; only for Passengers expences, some four or five pounds may be carried out. But for Commodities brought in, which have paid Custom, the same may be Shipped out again by Cocket, without paying any more Custom and Imposition; so it be done upon good Certificate, that it is the same Commodity, and that the property thereof is not altered, and this must be done within six months after their Importation.

All Merchants Ships being Laden, have always (time out of mind) been permitted to break bulk below, or at *Tilbury-Hope*, and to pay no Custom, but for the Goods they brought up, or Landed in *England*, and not for the Goods which they did Transport in the said Ship, or in any other Vessel or Ship: which priviledge and certainty of Merchants Custom ought to be seriously observed, better than it hath been of late. And of this and other Observations, Merchants and Factors are to give notice to their Friends and Masters, to the end they do not incur any danger, which (to avoid in some sort) is effected by entring the Goods upon sight of the Customers view, by opening of them.

In *Barbary* and other places, where the Customs are paid in kind or *Species*, if any part be concealed and not entred, that only will be forfeited; and yet the loss is greater, because they will make choice of the best: As for example, Suppose a Merchant doth enter divers sorts of Linen-Cloth, and concealeth some pieces; the Officers will take both the tenth piece for the Custom, and all the concealed pieces of the best and finest sorts, to your exceeding great loss.

In the *Low-Countries* and *Germany*, as also in most places of *Italy* and *Turkey*, you shall only forfeit the Goods concealed, and be permitted to compound for them as you can agree, wherein the circumstances in some

ſome places will be conſidered, and the manner how the error grew, or whether it were done with a ſet purpoſe.

There are alſo in divers places allowances made (as in *England*) upon Wines in regard of Lecage of ten or fifteen upon the hundred, or elſe all the Butts and Pipes are to be filled up, and ſo to pay accordingly; wherein the time of the Voyage, foul weather, and other accidents are to be conſidered, to make your compoſition thereafter.

Upon Clothes to be Shipped out, there is allowance made of the tenth Cloth for a wrapper, which payeth no Cuſtom: and ſo of all other woollen Commodities, which payeth after the rate; as three Northern Kerſies for a Cloth, four *Devonſhire* Kerſies, two ſingle Dozens, one double Dozen, ſix Cardinals, Pinwhites, Statutes, Stockbridges, Straits, and Taviſtocks, four Corniſh Dozens, Pennyſtones unfriezed, Iſland Dozens, and Northern Plains for one Cloth, two Bridge-waters, Corniſh and *Devonſhire* double Dozens, Florentines, Northern Dozens ſingle, and Pennyſtones for a Cloth, to be underſtood for a ſhort Cloth coloured or white of twenty and four yards long, weighing 60 *l.* until 64 *l.* whereof Engliſh Cuſtom was a Noble, and the Merchant Stranger thirteen ſhillings and four pence, whereunto is added the ancient Cuſtom heretofore paid by the Merchants of the *Steel-yard* or *Haunce-towns*, being 14 pence, ſo together 14 *s.* 6 *d.* a Cloth, beſides the over-length of 3 *d.* ¼ the Yard; which is of late compriſed in the new Impoſition of the pretermitted Cuſtom for weighing of Clothes, at two pence the pound: ſo that a ſhort Cloth paid in times paſt a Noble, and now ten ſhillings, beſides the over-length, according to the weight, after the ſaid rate at two pence for the pound: All which the Merchant Stranger payeth double.

Also whereas of late years, since the Customs were letten to farm, all Commodities, as Sugars, Spices, Raisins of the Sun, and others are weighed, and thereupon the Tarra for the Cask or Chest is to be allowed, and so the Custom is paid. There ought good allowance to be made for the said Tarra, because many Commodities being unladed, and having taken the moisture of the Seas, increaseth the weight of their Cask; so that Merchants pay many times Custom for that which they have not, by the strict dealing of Officers contrary to Equity and Justice, if they do not warily look to their affairs, wherein the Officers may also be excused.

Now to conclude touching Customs, we must consider what they may amount unto upon the Hundred, according to which, Merchants are to cast up their Accounts for benefit and loss, as aforesaid.

The Custom in *England* (called *Parva Custuma*) was three pence upon every pound, that the Commodities are rated in the Custom Book, which is paid by Merchants Strangers, now altered paying six pence.

The Subsidy or Poundage is paid by all Merchants of what Nation soever, which is 12 *d.* upon all Commodities brought in. And for Cloth exported 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for English Merchants, and Merchants Strangers double.

The new Imposition established in the year 1608, is also 12 *d.* upon all Commodities imported, and upon some Commodities exported is limited; so that Custom and Subsidy in *England* is 12 ½ upon the 100 for Merchants Strangers: Besides Butleridge or Scavage, almost one *per Cent.* more for Goods inward; and for English Merchants is Ten upon the Hundred.

The Impost of Wines is limited upon the Butt, Pipe, Hogshead, as by the Book of Rates, with the composition money, and other duties.

In

In *Spain* and *Portugal* they take after divers rates for Commodities, ſome $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{15}$ and twenty five upon the hundred, eſteemed to be one with another *unquinto* or $\frac{1}{5}$ part, or 20 *per Cent.* with the Alcavala, taken from Brokeridge to ſell them. In *Barbary* ſeven *per Cent.* aboord.

The Turk taketh $\frac{1}{5}$ part, as the Ægyptians. The Venetians take 3, 5, 7, and 10, upon the hundred with great adviſement, and upon the Manufactures of other Nations 14, 15, and more. And the like is done in *France* to advance the Handy-craftſ-man.

The great Impoſts demanded in the year 1604 by *Philip* the Third, King of *Spain*, (of 30 upon the 100) of French, Engliſh, and *Flanders* Commodities, was ſoon aboliſhed, when the French King, *Henry* the Fourth, did the like: For one extreme enforcing another, is of ſmall continuance.

Choice and comprehenſive Rules and Directions for Merchants and other conſiderable Dealers, concerning Bills of Exchange.

What Exchange is.

EXchange is nothing elſe, but to give or take up Money in one City or Town, to the end to have again, or to reſtore the juſt value thereof in Money in another Town, according to the Price which ſhall be agreed upon between the taker and the deliverer, to allow or pay for the Exchange of the Money, and the loſs of time, which will be from the time that the Money is taken up or delivered, until it be reſtored or received again.

Pair.

PAir (as the *French* call it) is to equallize, match, or make even the Money of Exchange from one place with that of another place, when I take up ſo much Money *per Exchange* in one place, to pay the juſt value thereof in another kind of Money in another place, without having reſpect to the price currant of Exchange for the ſame, but only to what the Monies are worth, and do currantly paſs for in each place; according whereunto is eaſily found out the profit and loſs, which from time to time is made in whatſoever parcels of Money drawn or remitted by Exchange: And it is likewiſe termed delivering Money at *Pair*, when there is received in one Town juſt ſo much Money as was delivered by Exchange

Exchange in another Town; As when I deliver by Exchange 100 *l. ſterling* at *York* to receive 100 *l. ſterling* at *London*, which is done only by the loſs of time.

The Pair *of ſeveral Countries.*

THE *Pair* at *Antwerp*, *Amſterdam*, *Middleborough*, *Liſle*, and *Rotterdam*, with our Pound *ſterling*, is thirty and three ſhillings and four pence *Flemiſh* to a Pound *ſterling*, which thirty three ſhillings four pence *Flemiſh*, do make ten Gilders, at 2 *s. ſterling* the Gilder, or ten Livers *Tournois*.

Pair at France.

THE *Pair* at *Paris*, *Roan*, and other Parts of *France* with our *ſterling* Money is as 71 ſoulz the Crown, or 6 *s. ſterling* the *French* Crown of three Livers *Tournois*, which three Livers make 6 *s. ſterling*, every Liver at 2 *s. ſterling*, and every ten ſoulz *French* reckoned at twelve pence *ſterling*.

Pair at Ligorn.

THE *Pair* at *Ligorn* with our *ſterling* Money is at four ſhillings and ſix pence, or fifty and four pence *per* Dollar, or Piece of Eight.

Pair at Venice.

THE *Pair* at *Venice* with our *ſterling* Money is at ſix Livers and four ſoulz of *Venice per* Ducat, or 4 *s.* 3 *d.* or fifty one pence *ſterling per* Ducat.

Pair between Antwerp *and* Paris, *or any part of* France.

THE *French* Crown of 60 ſoulz, or three Livers *Tournois*, wherein Exchanges are uſually made for *France*, is worth ſoulz 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ groſs of *Antwerp*, which is indeed the true value of the Crown; If then the Bill of Exchange be made for leſs than 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ groſs *per* Crown of 3 *l. Tournois*, there is a loſs thereby, and if for more, there is a gain; ſo that 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ groſs, being the *Pair* in Exchanges between theſe two Countries, *in* the Crown of *France*, and in the Groſs of *Antwerp*, you may preſently ſee whether there be loſs or gain by any parcel done by Exchange: And the like may be done between any other two places, having firſt found out the *Pair*, or equallizing the Money of one Countrey with the Money of the other Countrey where the Exchange is to be made, and knowing at what price the Exchange then goeth, the loſs or gain will ſoon appear. But this *Pair* being grounded principally upon the currant value of Coins, the plenty and ſcarcity thereof, the riſing and falling, inhancement and debaſement of the ſame, it muſt neceſſarily follow that the ſame is ſubject unto change, as experience doth ſhew.

Hamborough *Pair.*

TWenty ſhillings *ſterling* for *Hamborough* at *Pair* is wont to be reckoned four Rix-Dollars, which makes *Flemiſh* 33 *s.* 4 *d.*

The

The Principal CITIES and *Market-Towns* in *England* and *Wales*, with the Diſtance of one CITY and *Market-Town* from another. To which is added, An Account in what County each City and Town lies in, and the reſpective Market days: A thing Uſeful to be known by all Whole Sale Dealers.

I. The Road from *London* to *Huntington*, *Stamford*, *York*, *Durham*, and *Berwick*. —— to *Newmarket* and *Norwich*, —— to *Cambridge*, *Ely*, and *King's Lynn*. —— to *Bury*. —— to *Walſingham*. —— to *Peterborough* and *Boſton*. — to *Lincoln*, *Hull*, and *Flamborough*.

Berwick Road.	*Partic.*		*Totals.*		County.
	cm.	*mm*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Waltham Croſs.	12	12	12	12	*M.& H.*
Hoddeſdon, Th.	5	6	17	18	*Hartf.*
Ware, Tu.	3	3	20	21	*Hartf.*
Puckeridge	4	6	24	27	*Hartf.*
Buntingford, M.	3	4	27	31	*Hartf.*
Royſton, W.	6	7	33	38	*H. & C.*
Caxton, Tu.	9	12	42	50	*Cambr.*
Huntington, Sat.	6	7	48	57	*Huntin.*
Stilton	9	12	57	69	*Huntin.*
Water-Newton	5	6	62	75	*Huntin.*

Part of *Berwick* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	*Partic.* mm.	*Totals.* cm.	*Totals.* mm.	County.
Stamford. M. F.	7	8	69	83	*Lincoln*
Southwitham	8	10	77	93	*Lincoln*
Grantham, S.	8	11	85	104	*Lincoln*
Newark, W.	10	14	95	118	*Nottin.*
Tuxford, M.	10	13	105	131	*Nottin.*
Barmby *on the* Moor	8	10	113	141	*Nottin.*
Beautry, Sat.	4	6	117	147	*Yo. w.r.*
Doncaster, Sat.	6	8	123	155	*Yo. w.r.*
Wentbridge	7	10	130	165	*Yo. w.r.*
Ferrybridge	4	5	134	170	*Yo. w.r.*
Sherbourn, Sat.	4	6	138	176	*Yo. w.r.*
Tadcaster, Th.	4	6	142	182	*Yo. w.r.*
YORK, Th. Sat.	8	9	150	191	*Yo. n. r.*
Skipbridge	6	8	156	199	*Yo. w.r.*
Borough-bridge, S.	7	10	163	209	*Yo. w.r.*
Sandheuton	8	12	171	221	*Yo. n. r.*
Northallerton, W.	5	8	176	229	*Yo. n.r.*
Great Smeton	5	6	181	235	*Durh.*
Darlington, M.	5	8	186	243	*Durh.*
Woodham	6	8	192	251	*Durh.*
DURHAM, Sat.	8	11	200	262	*Northu.*
Newcastle, Tu. Sat.	12	14	212	276	*Northu.*
Morpeth, W.	12	15	224	291	*Northu.*
Caucot	8	10	232	301	*Northu.*
Alnwick, Sat.	6	8	238	309	*Northu.*
Belford	12	14	250	323	*Northu.*
agerston	6	8	256	331	*Northu.*
Berwick, S.	6	8	262	339	*Berwic.*
Norwich Road.					
Puckeridge			24	27	*Hartf.*
Barkway	7	8	31	35	*Hartf.*
Barley	2	2	33	37	*Hartf.*
Wittlesford-bridge	8	8	41	45	*Cambr.*

First

Part of *Norwich* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm	County.
First Ditch	5	7	46	52	*Cambr.*
Newmarket, Tu.	7	8	53	60	*Ca.& S*
Barton-Mills	7	8	60	68	*Suffolk*
Thetford, Sat.	9	11	69	79	*Norfolk*
Larlingford	6	8	75	87	*Norfolk*
Attlebrough, Th.	4	6	79	93	*Norfolk*
Windham, F.	6	6	85	99	*Norfolk*
NORWICH, W. F. S.	6	9	91	108	*Norw.*
King's Lynn Road.					
Barkway			31	35	*Hartf.*
Foulmere	6	7	37	42	*Cambr.*
Cambridge, Sat.	6	9	43	51	*Cambr.*
Milton	3	4	46	55	*Cambr.*
Streetham-Ferry	6	7	52	62	*Cambr.*
ELY, Sat.	4	6	56	68	*Cambr.*
Littleport	4	5	60	73	*Cambr.*
Southrey	5	6	65	79	*Norfolk*
Dounham, S.	5	7	70	86	*Norfolk*
Seeching, Tu.	6	7	76	93	*Norfolk*
King's Lynn, Tu. Sat.	4	5	80	98	*Norfolk*
Bury Road.					
Newmarket, Tu.			53	60	*Ca.& S.*
Kenford	3	4	56	64	*Suffolk*
Burrowbridge	3	5	59	69	*Suffolk*
Bury St. Edmonds, W.	4	5	63	74	*Suffolk*
Walsingham Road.					
Barton-Mills			60	68	*Suffo.*
Brandon-ferry	8	9	68	77	*Suf.*
Hilborow	6	9	74	86	*Su.*

Part of *Walsingham* Road.	*Partic.* m	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Swaffham, Sat.	4	6	78	92	*Norfolk*
Newton	3	5	81	97	*Norfolk*
Fakenham, Th.	8	12	89	109	*Norfolk*
Walsingham, F.	4	6	93	115	*Norfolk*
Boston Road.					
Stilton			57	69	*Huntin.*
Taxley, Tu.	2	2	59	71	*Huntin.*
PETERBOROW, S.	3	5	62	76	*Northa.*
Crowland,	9	11	71	87	*Lincoln*
Spalding, Tu.	8	11	79	98	*Lincoln*
Gosberton	4	6	83	104	*Lincoln*
Boston, W. Sat.	8	10	91	114	*Lincoln*
Flamborough Road.					
PETEROROW, S.			62	76	*Northa.*
Marketdeeping, Th.	8	11	70	87	*Lincoln*
Bourn, Sat.	5	6	75	93	*Lincoln*
Beacon-hill	6	8	81	101	*Lincoln*
Sleaford, M.	7	9	88	110	*Lincoln*
Branswell	4	6	92	116	*Lincoln*
The five ways	5	6	97	122	*Lincoln*
LINCOLN, Fr.	5	7	102	129	*Lincoln*
The Windmills	8	10	110	139	*Lincoln*
Redburn	7	9	117	148	*Lincoln*
Elsham	8	10	125	158	*Lincoln*
Barton, Tu.	5	6	130	164	*Lincoln*
Hull, Tu. Sat.	5	6	135	170	*Yor. e.r.*
Beverley W. S.	6	9	141	179	*Yor. e.r.*
Wootton	6	8	147	187	*Yor. e.r.*
Killham, Th.	8	9	155	196	*Yor. e.r.*
Burlington, Sat.	6	8	161	204	*Yor. e.r.*
Flamborough	4	5	165	209	*Yor. e.r.*
Flamborough-head	2	2	167	211	*Yor. e.r.*

II. The Road from *London* to *Colcheſter*, *Ipſwich*, and *Yarmouth*. —— to *Harwich*.

Yarmouth Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Rumford, W.	10	12	10	12	*Eſſex*
Burntwood, Th.	5	6	15	18	*Eſſex*
Ingerſton	5	6	20	24	*Eſſex*
Chelmsford, F.	5	5	25	29	*Eſſex*
Witham	7	8	32	37	*Eſſex*
Kelendon	3	4	35	41	*Eſſex*
Colcheſter, S.	8	9	43	50	*Eſſex*
Stretford-ſtreet	5	7	48	57	*Suffolk*
Ipſwich, W. F. S.	7	11	55	68	*Suffolk*
Woodbridge, W.	7	7	62	75	*Suffolk*
Wickham	3	4	65	79	*Suffolk*
Saxmundam, Th.	5	7	70	86	*Suffolk*
Blithborough	6	10	76	96	*Suffolk*
Beckles, S.	7	10	83	106	*Suffolk*
Fritton	5	9	88	115	*Suffolk*
Yarmouth, S.	4	6	92	121	*Norfolk*
Harwich Road.					
Colcheſter, S.			43	50	*Eſſex*
Ardley	4	5	47	55	*Eſſex*
Maningtree, Tu.	4	4	51	59	*Eſſex*
Street	7	8	58	67	*Eſſex*
Harwich, Tu.	3	4	61	71	*Eſſex*

III. The Road from *London* to *Rochester*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*. — to *Sandwich* and *Deal*.

Dover Road.	*Partic.* cm.	*Partic.* mm.	*Totals.* cm.	*Totals.* mm.	County.
Deptford	4	5	4	5	*Kent*
Dartford, S.	10	11	14	16	*Kent*
Northfleet, Tu.	4	5	18	21	*Kent*
ROCHESTER, Fr.	8	9	26	30	*Kent*
Chatham	1	1	27	31	*Kent*
Sittingborn	7	9	34	40	*Kent*
Bocton-street	8	10	42	50	*Kent*
CANTERBURY, W.S.	4	6	46	56	*Kent*
Liddon	9	10	55	66	*Kent*
Dover, W.S.	3	5	58	71	*Kent*
Deal Road.					
CANTERBURY, W.S.			46	56	*Kent*
Wingham	5	7	51	63	*Kent*
Sandwich, W.S.	5	6	56	69	*Kent*
Deal	4	5	60	74	*Kent*

IV. The Road from *London* to *Tunbridge* and *Rye*.

Rye Road.					
Bromely, Th.	10	7	6	7	*Kent*
Sevenoke, S.	4	13	16	20	*Kent*
Tunbridge, F.	10	6	20	26	*Kent*
Stonecrouch	8	13	30	39	*Kent*
Newenden		11	38	50	*Kent*
Rye, W. S.	8	10	46	60	*Sussex*

V. The

V. The Road from *London* to *Maidſtone*, *Aſhford*, and *Hith*.

Hith Road.	*Partic.* cm.	*Partic.* mm	*Totals.* cm.	*Totals.* mm.	County.
Eltham	6	8	6	8	*Kent*
Birchwood	5	7	11	15	*Kent*
Wrotham, Tu.	8	10	19	25	*Kent*
Maidſtone, Th.	8	11	27	36	*Kent*
Hareſham	6	8	33	44	*Kent*
Aſhford, S.	8	12	41	56	*Kent*
Hith, S.	8	12	48	68	*Kent*

VI. The Road from *London* to *Lewis* and *Newhaven*.

Newhaven Road.					
Croydon, S.	0	11	10	11	*Surry*
Godſtone	17	9	17	20	*Surry*
Eaſt-Greenſtead, Th.	8	10	25	30	*Suſſex*
Sheffield Green	6	8	31	38	*Suſſex*
Lewis, S.	9	12	40	50	*Suſſex*
Newhaven	5	7	45	57	*Suſſex*

VII. The Road from *London* to *Arundel*.

Arundel Road.					
Wandlebridge	6	8	6	8	*Surry*
Epſom	6	7	12	15	*Surry*
Darking, Th.	8	9	20	24	*Surry*
Rohook	9	11	29	35	*Surry*
Billinghurſt	6	6	35	41	*Suſſex*
Parham	7	8	42	49	*Suſſex*
Arundel, W. S.	4	6	46	55	*Suſſex*

VIII. The

VIII. The Road from *London* to *Portsmouth*. —— to *Chichester*.

Portsmouth Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	min.	County.
Wansworth	5	6	5	6	*Surry*
Kingston, S.	5	6	10	12	*Surry*
Cobham	7	8	17	20	*Surry*
Guilford, S.	8	10	25	30	*Surry*
Godalming	3	4	28	34	*Surry*
Lippock	10	12	38	46	*Southa.*
Petersfield, S.	7	8	45	54	*Southa.*
Harnden	6	7	51	61	*Southa.*
Portsmouth, Th. S.	9	11	60	72	*Southa.*
Chichester Road.					
Godolming			28	34	*Surry*
Chidingfold	5	7	33	41	*Surry*
Midhurst, Th.	8	10	41	51	*Sussex*
CHICHESTER, W.S.	9	11	50	62	*Sussex*

IX. The Road from *London* to *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, and *Lands-End*. -- to *Wincheſter* and *Pool*. ——— to *Southampton*. ——— to *Weymouth*. ---- to *Minhead*.

Lands-End Road.					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middl.*
Hounslow	2	2	10	12	*Middl.*
Stanes, Fr.	5	7	15	19	*Middl.*
Bagshot	8	10	23	29	*Surry*
Hartley-Row	8	9	31	38	*Southa.*
Basingstoke, W.	8	10	39	48	*Southa.*
Whitchurch,	10	11	49	59	*Southa.*
Andover, S.	6	7	55	66	*Southa.*

Middle-

Part of *Lands-End* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Middle-Wallop	6	7	61	73	*Southa.*
SALISBURY, Tu. S.	9	11	70	84	*Wilts*
4 Mile Poſt	7	8	77	92	*Wilts*
Shaftsbury, S.	11	12	88	104	*Dorſet*
Sherborn, Th. S.	12	15	100	119	*Dorſet*
Evil, or *Yeovel*, F.	4	5	104	124	*Somerſ.*
Crewkern, S.	6	9	110	133	*Somerſ.*
Axminſter, S.	9	13	119	146	*Devon.*
Honiton, S.	7	10	126	156	*Devon.*
EXETER, W. F.	12	16	138	172	*Devon.*
Chidley, S.	8	9	146	181	*Devon.*
Aſhburton, S.	7	9	153	190	*Devon.*
Brent	6	7	159	197	*Devon.*
Woodland	6	7	165	204	*Devon.*
Plymouth, M. Th.	8	10	173	214	*Devon.*
Lowe, S.	12	16	185	230	*Cornw.*
Foy, S.	7	9	192	239	*Cornw.*
Trenawry	5	6	197	245	*Cornw.*
Tregoney, S.	8	10	205	255	*Cornw.*
Blow-cold-wind	10	12	215	267	*Cornw.*
Blewſtone	4	5	219	272	*Cornw.*
Merketjew, Th.	9	13	228	285	*Cornw.*
Penſance, Th.	2	3	230	288	*Cornw.*
Sennan	8	10	238	298	*Cornw.*
Pool Road.					
Bagſhot			23	29	*Surry*
Farnham, Th.	9	12	32	41	*Surry*
Alton, S.	7	9	39	50	*Southa.*
Alresford, Th.	8	9	47	59	*Southa.*
WINCHESTER, W.S.	7	8	54	67	*Southa.*
Rumſey, S.	9	11	63	78	*Southa.*

Caſtle-

Part of *Pool* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Castlemalwood	6	8	69	86	*Southa.*
Ringwood, W.	8	10	77	96	*Southa.*
Knaston	6	8	83	104	*Dorset*
Pool, M. Th.	5	6	88	110	*Dorset*
Southampton Road.					
Alresford, Th.			47	59	*Southa.*
Twiford	7	9	54	68	*Southa.*
Swaland	5	6	60	74	*Southa.*
Southampton, Tu. F.	3	3	63	77	*Southa.*
Weymouth Road.					
Basingstoke, W.			39	48	*Southa.*
Cramborn	9	12	48	60	*Southa.*
Stockbridge	7	9	55	69	*Southa.*
East Dean	7	9	62	78	*Southa.*
Dunkton, F.	5	6	67	84	*Wilts*
Cranborn, W.	9	11	76	95	*Dorset*
Blandford, S.	9	12	85	107	*Dorset*
Milborn	6	8	91	115	*Dorset*
Dorchester, S.	6	8	97	123	*Dorset*
Weymouth, Tu. F.	7	9	104	132	*Dorset*
Minhead Road.					
Andover, S.			55	66	*Southa.*
Ambresbury, F.	10	14	65	80	*Wilts*
Shrawton	5	6	70	86	*Wilts*
Warminster, S.	10	13	80	99	*Wilts*
Maiden Bradley	5	7	85	106	*Wilts*
Bruton, S.	8	9	93	115	*Somer.*
Lidford	7	8	100	123	*Somer.*

Part of *Minhead* Road.	Partic. cm.	mm	Totals. cm.	mm	County.
Aſcot	8	10	108	133	*Somer.*
Bridgwater, Th.	8	10	116	143	*Somer.*
Nether Stowley	6	8	122	151	*Somer.*
Watchet, S.	6	8	128	159	*Somer.*
Minhead,	5	7	133	166	*Somer.*

X. The Road from *London* to *Marlborough* and *Briſtol.* —— to *Gloceſter* and *Hereford.* —— to *Wells.* —— to *Bath.* —— to *Monmouth* and St. *Davids.* —— to *Carmarthen.*

Briſtol Road.					
New Breniford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middl.*
Hounſlow	2	2	10	12	*Middl.*
Colebrook, W.	5	6	15	18	*Bucks*
Maidenhead, W.	7	9	22	27	*Berks*
Reading, S.	10	13	32	40	*Berks*
Woolhampton	9	10	41	50	*Berks*
Newbury, Th.	6	6	47	56	*Berks*
Chilton Foliot	9	10	56	66	*Wilts*
Marlborough, S.	6	9	62	75	*Wilts*
Caln, Tu.	10	13	72	88	*Wilts*
Chipenham, S.	5	6	77	94	*Wilts*
Marſhfield, Tu.	7	9	84	103	*Gloceſt.*
BRISTOL, W. S.	10	12	94	115	*Gl.& S.*
Gloceſter and *Hereford* Road.					
Maidenhead, W.			22	27	*Berks*
Henley, Th.	7	8	29	35	*Oxford*
Nettlebed	4	5	33	40	*Oxford*
Henſhington	6	6	39	46	*Oxford*
Abington, M. F.	7	9	46	55	*Berks*

Faringdon

Part of *Glocester* and *Hereford* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Faringdon, Tu.	10	3	56	68	*Berks*
Letchlade, Tu.	4	6	60	74	*Glocest.*
Fairford, Th.	2	3	62	77	*Glocest.*
Barnsley	4	6	66	83	*Glocest.*
Perrots-bridge	3	4	69	87	*Glocest.*
Burlip-hill	7	8	76	95	*Glocest.*
GLOCESTER, W.S.	5	7	81	102	*Glocest.*
Huntley	5	8	86	110	*Glocest.*
Ross, Th.	6	8	92	118	*Heref.*
HEREFORD, W.F.S.	10	13	102	131	*Heref.*
Wells Road.					
Marlborough, S.			62	75	*Wilts*
Devizes, Th.	10	14	72	89	*Wilts*
Troubridge, S.	8	10	80	99	*Wilts*
Kilmersdon	8	10	88	109	*Somer.*
WELLS, W.S.	8	11	96	120	*Somer.*
Bath Road.					
Chipenham, S.			77	94	*Wilts*
Pickwick	3	5	80	99	*Wilts*
Bathford	4	5	84	104	*Somer.*
BATH, W.S.	3	4	87	108	*Somer.*
St. *David's* Road.					
GLOCESTER, W.S.			81	102	*Glocest.*
Great-Dean, M.	8	12	89	114	*Glocest.*
Coverd	6	8	95	122	*Glocest.*
Monmouth, S.	4	5	99	127	*Monm.*
New-Church	9	12	108	139	*Monm.*
Newport, S.	8	12	116	151	*Monm.*

Part of St. *David's* Road.	*Partic.* cm. mm	*Totals.* cm. mm.	County.
Cardiff, W. S.	10 12	126 163	*Glamor.*
Cowbridge, Tu.	10 12	136 175	*Glamor.*
Newbridge	5 7	141 182	*Glamor.*
Aberavon	9 11	150 193	*Glamor.*
Swanſey, W. S.	6 9	156 202	*Glamor.*
Llanelly, Tu.	9 11	165 213	*Carma.*
Kidwelly, Tu.	6 8	171 221	*Carma.*
Llacharn, F.	6 8	177 229	*Carma.*
Llangiddo	8 10	185 239	*Pembr.*
Haverford W. Tu. S.	10 13	195 252	*Pembr.*
Rock	6 8	201 260	*Pembr.*
St. Davids.	6 7	207 267	*Pembr.*
Carmarthen Road.			
Monmouth, S.		99 127	*Monm.*
Llantilio Cruſeny	7 8	106 135	*Monm.*
Abergavenny, Tu.	5 6	111 142	*Monm.*
Crecowel, Th.	4 7	115 148	*Breckn.*
Brecknock, W. S.	8 13	123 161	*Breckn.*
Redbrue	6 8	129 169	*Breckn.*
Llanimdiffry	8 11	137 180	*Breckn.*
Abermarlas	5 6	142 186	*Carma.*
Rue Raddor	6 8	148 194	*Carma.*
Carmarthen, W. S.	9 12	157 206	*Carma.*

XI. The Road from *London* to *Oxford*, *Worceſter*, and *Aberiſtwith*. ------ to *Buckingham*. ------ to *Ludlow* and *Montgomery*.

Aberiſtwith Road.					
Acton	6	8	6	8	*Middl.*
Uxbridge, Th.	9	10	15	18	*Middl.*
Beaconsfield, Th.	7	8	22	26	*Bucks*

High-

Part of *Aberistwith* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
High-Wickham, F.	5	6	27	32	*Bucks*
Stoken-Church	5	6	32	38	*Oxford*
Tetsworth	5	6	37	44	*Oxford*
Whately-bridge	4	5	41	49	*Oxford*
OXFORD, W. S.	6	6	47	55	*Oxford*
Woodstock, Tu.	6	8	53	63	*Oxford*
Enston	5	6	58	69	*Oxford*
Morton-in-marsh	10	13	68	82	*Gloceſt.*
Broadway	5	8	73	90	*Gloceſt.*
Perſhore, Tu.	7	12	80	102	*Worceſt.*
WORCESTER, W.FS.	6	10	86	112	*Worceſt.*
Bromyard, M.	10	12	96	124	*Heref.*
Lemſter	8	11	104	135	*Heref.*
Preſtain, S.	8	13	112	148	*Radnor*
Ithon River	8	13	120	161	*Radnor*
Radadergwy	6	9	126	170	*Radnor*
Brunant	9	14	135	184	*Cardig.*
Aberiſtwith, M.	11	15	146	199	*Cardig.*
Buckingham Road.					
Uxbridge, Th.			15	18	*Middl.*
Emerſham, Tu.	9	11	24	29	*Bucks*
Wendover, Th.	6	9	30	38	*Bucks*
Alesbury, S.	4	5	34	43	*Bucks*
East Claydon	6	10	40	53	*Bucks*
Buckingham, S.	4	7	44	60	*Bucks*
Montgomery Road.					
WORCESTER, W.F.S.			86	112	*Worceſt.*
Stockton	9	12	95	124	*Worceſt.*
Tenbury, Tu.	6	7	101	131	*Worceſt.*
Ludlow, M.	5	8	106	139	*Salop*
Newton	5	7	111	146	*Salop*
Biſhops Caſtle, F.	5	7	116	152	*Salop*
Montgomery, Th.	6	7	122	159	*Montg.*

XII. The Road from *London* to *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, *Cheſter*, *Denbeigh*, and *Holy-head*.——to *Baldock*, St. *Neots*, and *Oakham*.——to *Bedford*, *Webing-borough*, and *Oakham*.——to *Northampton*, *Leiceſter*, and *Darby*.——to *Shrewsbury*.——to *Lancaſter*, *Kendal*, and *Carliſle*.

Holy-head Road.	*Partic.* cm.	*Partic.* mm	*Totals.* cm.	*Totals.* mm	County.
Highgate	4	5	4	5	*Middl.*
Barnet, M.	6	7	10	12	*Hartf.*
St. *Albans*, S.	10	10	20	22	*Hartf.*
Dunſtable, W.	10	12	30	34	*Bedfor.*
Little Brickhill	7	10	37	44	*Bucks*
Stony-Stretford, F.	7	9	44	53	*Bucks*
Towceſter, Tu.	6	8	50	61	*Northa.*
Daventry, W.	10	12	60	73	*Northa.*
Dunchurch	6	8	66	81	*Warwic*
COVENTRY, F.	8	11	74	92	*Warwic*
Coleſhill, W.	8	11	82	103	*Warwic*
Wiſhaw Green	4	5	86	108	*Warwic*
LITCHFIELD, Tu. F.	8	10	94	118	*Staffor.*
Rugeley, Tu.	5	8	99	126	*Staffor.*
Brine-pits	5	7	104	133	*Staffor.*
Stone, Tu.	6	7	110	140	*Staffor.*
Pipe-yate	9	12	119	152	*Staffor.*
Namptwich, S.	7	10	126	162	*Cheſter*
Torperley	7	9	133	171	*Cheſter*
CHESTER, W. S.	7	11	140	182	*Cheſter*
Harding	5	7	145	189	*Flint*
Northop	3	5	148	194	*Flint*
Smellmills	6	7	154	201	*Denbi.*
Denbigh, W.	6	8	160	209	*Denbi.*
Bertus	7	11	167	220	*Denbi.*
Aberconway, F.	7	9	174	229	*Carnar.*
Penmenmaur	5	6	179	235	*Carnar.*

Part of *Holy-head* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm	County.
Beaumaris, W. S.	5	6	184	241	*Angles.*
Llangaveny	9	10	193	251	*Angles.*
Rudband-bridge	6	7	199	258	*Angles.*
Holy-head	9	11	208	269	*Angles.*
Oakham Road.					
Barnet, M.			10	12	*Hartf.*
Hatfield, Th.	7	8	17	20	*Hartf.*
Stevenage, F.	8	11	25	31	*Hartf.*
Baldock, Th.	4	6	29	37	*Hartf.*
Biggleswade, W.	5	8	34	45	*Bedfor.*
St. *Neots*, Th.	8	11	42	56	*Huntin.*
Great Catworth	7	10	49	66	*Huntin.*
Lidford	5	8	54	74	*Northa.*
Dean	6	8	60	82	*Northa.*
Oakham, S.	8	13	68	95	*Rutlan.*
Bedford Road.					
St. *Albans*, S.			20	22	*Hartf.*
Luton, M.	8	10	28	32	*Bedfor.*
Barton Clay	5	8	33	40	*Bedfor.*
Bedford, Tu. S.	7	10	40	50	*Bedfor.*
Chellington	6	9	46	59	*Bedfor.*
Wellingbrough, W.	6	9	52	68	*Northa.*
Kettering, F.	5	7	57	75	*Northa.*
Rockingham,	8	10	65	85	*Northa.*
Uppingham, W.	4	5	69	90	*Rutlan.*
Oakham, S.	5	6	74	96	*Rutlan.*

Darby Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Stony-Stretford, F.			44	53	*Bucks*
Kings Grafton	4	5	48	58	*Northa.*
Northampton, S.	6	9	54	67	*Northa.*
Brixworth	5	7	59	14	*Northa.*
Harborough, Tu.	7	10	66	84	*Leiceſt.*
Great Glen	7	9	73	93	*Leiceſt.*
LEICESTER, S.	5	6	78	99	*Leiceſt.*
Mountſorrel, M.	5	5	83	104	*Leiceſt.*
Loughborough, Th.	3	3	86	107	*Leiceſt.*
Kegworth	4	5	90	112	*Leiceſt.*
Darby, F.	8	10	98	122	*Darby*
Shrewsbury Road.					
COVENTRY, F.			74	92	*Warwic.*
Meriden	4	6	78	98	*Warwic.*
Bermingham, Th.	10	11	88	109	*Warwic.*
Dudley,	8	10	96	119	*Worceſt.*
Rourd Oak	6	8	102	127	*Staffor.*
Bridgnorth, S.	6	8	108	135	*Salop*
Wenlock, M.	6	8	114	143	*Salop*
Shrewsbury, W. Th. S.	10	13	124	156	*Salop*
Carliſle Road.					
Stone, Tu.			110	140	*Staffor.*
Newcaſtle, M.	6	8	116	148	*Staffor.*
Brereton Green	8	13	124	161	*Cheſter*
Laſtock	5	8	129	169	*Cheſter*
Warrington, W.	7	11	136	180	*Lancaſt.*
Newton	5	5	141	185	*Lancaſt.*
Wiggan, M. F.	7	8	148	193	*Lancaſt.*
Renchmore	7	9	155	202	*Lancaſt.*
Preſton, W. F. S.	7	7	162	209	*Lancaſt.*
Baxton	5	6	167	215	*Lancaſt.*

Garſtang,

Part of *Carlisle* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Garstang, Th.	5	5	172	220	*Lancast.*
Elhill	5	5	177	225	*Lancast.*
Lancaster, S.	5	5	182	230	*Lancast.*
Burton, Tu.	9	12	191	242	*Westm.*
Kendal, S.	9	12	200	254	*Westm.*
Hawse-house	6	9	206	263	*Westm.*
Thurnby	7	10	213	273	*Westm.*
Penrith, Tu.	5	7	218	280	*Cumber.*
Hesket	7	9	225	289	*Cumber.*
CARLISLE, S.	7	9	232	298	*Cumber.*

The Table of ROADS *Described.*

The first Column contains the Names of Places, wherein Cities are in Capital Letters, as in *Berwick* Road, YORK, *&c.* and Market-Towns in Italic. as. *Hoddesdon*, &c. The Letters after them shew the Days their Markets are kept on. The second Column shews the Distance of one place from another; and the third the Distance of each from *London*, in computed and measured Miles; *c m.* stands for computed, and *m m.* for measured Miles. The last shews the County each Town and City lies in; a thing of great Use in Directing of Post Letters and Parcels.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

FINIS.